FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 OCTOBER 1980

Syria-USSR Treaty

TASS carried the text of the Syria-USSR "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation" signed by Presidents Leonid Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad in Moscow on 8 October, the first day of Al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union. Articles 6 and 10 of the treaty deal directly with security and military cooperation between the two countries. According to TASS, they read as follows:

Article 6: "In cases of the emergence of situations jeopardizing peace or security of one of the parties or posing a threat to peace or violating peace and security in the whole world, the high contracting parties shall enter without delay into contact with each other with a view to coordinating their positions and to cooperation in order to remove the threat that has arisen and to restore the peace."

Article 10. "The high contracting parties shall continue to develop cooperation in the military field on the basis of appropriate agreements concluded between them in the interests of strengthening their defense capacity."

Other parts of the 15-article treaty provide in general for the development of relations in the "political, economic, military, scientific, technological, cultural and other spheres" and for "tireless struggle" against "colonialism, racism and Zionism." The treaty also states that the Soviet Union will "respect" Syria's policy of nonalignment and that Syria in turn will respect the "peaceful foreign policy" pursued by the USSR. The treaty is to last for 20 years and is renewable for 5-year periods thereafter providing one of the parties does not give the required 6-month advance notification of its wish to terminate it.

The document makes no mention of the impending merger of Syria and Libya and its implications in regard to the treaty.

According to Moscow radio, the talks preceding the signing of the treaty were attended on the Soviet side by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikonov, Andrey Gromyko, Boris Ponomarev, Ivan Arkhipov and Nikolay Ogarkov and on the Syrian side by Hafiz al-Asad, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and other officials in the Syrian party. Damascus radio reported that the talks were held in a "frank and friendly" atmosphere and that the two sides were in "agreement" on all the topics discussed.

In a banquet speech reported by Damascus radio, President al-Asad said the "documents" just signed represent a "qualitative change" in Soviet-Syrian ties and provide a "framework for special relations" between the two countries. He declared that cooperation between the USSR and Syria "must quickly expand to cover every activity."

King Husayn's USSR Visit

King Husayn, in an interview carried by Amman television, confirmed that his visit to the USSR is still scheduled, saying that the date was fixed "some time ago." He said it is important under the "current circumstances to exchange views with the Soviet leadership on all matters," including bilateral relations, Arab-Soviet ties and the USSR's "attitude toward the region." Jerusalem radio earlier reported that King Husayn had postponed his visit to the Soviet Union in view of reports of a Soviet offer of military aid to Iran.

Reaction to Christopher Statement--King Husayn, in his interview carried by Amman television, responded to a question concerning Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher's "warning to Jordan not to intervene directly in support of Iraq" by saying that Jordan's "opinions and stands" are "principled" ones and that it expects others to "respect" them. He said Jordan is defending its convictions "in the face of any developments."

The Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, in an editorial reported by INA, called Christopher's statement an "impudent threat couched as advice" and an "intervention" in the affairs of the region which escalates the "extremely sensitive" situation in the gulf. The paper accused the United States of trying to "regain the role of policeman" in the Middle East and "wondered" who gave it the right to speak on behalf of the peoples of the gulf region. The Ba'th Party organ said U.S. attempts to "infiltrate" the area and "woo" the Iranian Government with "ammunition and supplies" intensify the crisis in the region and "encourage counterintervention without need for pretext."

Jordanian Role--According to INA, an official Iraqi spokesman "categorically asserted" that Jordan has not taken part in any military action against Iran and that the Iraqi Government has not asked Jordan or any other country to do so. The spokesman also "warned" of the possibility that Israel would use the Iraq-Iran war as a pretext to "internationalize" the conflict and attack Jordan.

Speaking to a BBC television correspondent, King Husayn affirmed that he has no "imminent" plans to send Jordanian troops to the Iraq-Iran front, but said he would "not hesitate" to do so as Jordan fully supports Iraq in the crisis. The Israeli press agency ITIM reported that the Jordanians feel as though they are in a "state of war" because the authorities have already ordered the construction of bomb shelters, mobilized refrigerated vehicles and told citizens to paint their vehicle headlights blue, and because "essential foods" have been disappearing from stores and the country is experiencing an unparalleled rise in prices of all goods.

Beheshti Statement--According to AFP, Ayatollah Beheshti stated that the Soviet Union had offered Iran not only weapons but "every kind of cooperation." However, he went on to accuse the USSR, as well as the United States, of being bent upon the destruction of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Beheshti also declared that Iran is not "isolated" in the world, as it has maintained friendly relations with a number of countries and maintains the support of "many groups" throughout the world. In at least two recent interviews President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has deplored Iran's diplomatic isolation and stated that it has hindered the Iranian war effort. AFP also reported Beheshti as saying that the United States should realize that Iran cannot be "pressured" into dealing with the hostage problem. Tehran radio's Arabic service carried a report on the Beheshti remarks which did not include the latter comment.

Cancellation of Bakhtiar Appearance--Paris radio reported that former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar had been asked by the French Foreign Ministry not to appear on the radio's 8 October "Facing the Public" program. In an interview with the radio, Bakhtiar confirmed that the Quai d'Orsay had advised him that the French Government wanted him to "abstain from making statements." Bakhtiar said he complied with the request but stated he might now "choose another country of asylum where I shall have a little more freedom."

Military Situation--Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media reported no major advances on the ground but INA claimed that Iraqi forces had captured "huge depots" containing 5,000 tons of American-made weapons, including missiles, antiaircraft and antitank rockets, medium and light machineguns, rifles, revolvers and handgrenades. The Iraqi General Command, in communiques carried by Baghdad radio and the Voice of the Masses beam, reported that Iraqi planes had attacked military targets, fuel depots and radar sites near Dezful, Ar-Reza'iyeh, Dehloran, Khaneh and Jimmi 'Ardar. A statement issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, further reported that the Iraqis had bombarded Dezful with ground-to-ground missiles weighing 2,000 kg each. The Iraqi communiques also reported Iranian air raids on civilian and economic targets in Kirkuk, Al-'Amarah, Kayzan and As-Sulaymaniyah.

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KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER CALLS ON IRAN, IRAQ TO END WAR

LD081440 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (KUNA)--Kuwait today has called on its two neighbors, Iraq and Iran, to speedily stop the war raging between them so as not to give the opportunity to foreign powers, which it says, are seeking justifications to intervene in the gulf region. This appeal came from Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah during his meetings with chief editors of the Kuwaiti local papers.

Shaykh Sa'd stressed that Kuwait is capable of defending itself, and that the Kuwaiti Armed Forces fully shoulder their responsibilities in this matter. He stated that the speedy ending of battles between Iraq and Iran "and putting an end to the shedding of blood and the wastage of resources are in the interests of all and also that an opportunity should not be given to foreign powers which are waiting for a chance to intervene in the region and to drag it into the cauldron of international conflicts." The Kuwaiti crown prince pointed out that the consultations taking place between Kuwait and the Arab states in the gulf "fall within this framework."

Shaykh Sa'd stated that the Kuwaiti Armed Forces do their duties well "and bear their responsibilities fully in protecting and guarding the homeland." He stressed that Kuwait "is capable of defending itself by its national unity and the strength of its children." He added that the security machinery "is vigilant at maintaining security and stability in the country, and that there is nothing there to cause anxiety in this respect." The crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait stated that the Kuwait information media [words indistinct] "publish the reports they receive objectively."

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI: OIL PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED

LD080903 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Rashid 'Aqlan report: "Increasing Saudi Production by One Million Barrels Per Day"]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to AL-ITTIHAD, the Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has decided in principle to increase its production of crude oil in order to meet the world market's needs following the stoppage of Iraqi and Iranian oil exports. His excellency said that the increase may be as much as 1 million barrels over and above the present average of 9.5 million barrels per day.

The minister made this statement before leaving Abu Dhabi airport yesterday morning following a 1-day visit to the UAE during which he delivered a message to head of state Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from his brother the Saudi monarch, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His excellency also held talks with Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Sa'id Mani' al-'Utaybah on the present condition in the oil market and coordination between the two countries in this field. The talks also dealt with the subject of the coming OPEC oil ministers' meeting to be held in London on 14 October.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH IRAQI OIL MINISTER

LD091036 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1005 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Jidda, 9 Oct (SPA)--At 1230 today His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal court in Jidda the Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim who carried to his majesty a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince and Deputy Premier His Royal Highness the Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard His Royal Highness the Amir 'Abdollah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the Minister of Defense and Aviation His Royal Highness the Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim had arrived at Jidda international airport earlier today and was met on arrival by the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT TO DENMARK

GF081316 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The visit to Denmark by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Rashid 'Abdallah, which had been scheduled for 13 October has been postponed to a date which will be fixed later. The UAE Foreign Ministry has contacted the Danish Foreign Ministry in this regard.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ANNOUNCES YSP CONGRESS DATE

LD081627 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has announced 12 October as the date for holding the YSP extraordinary general congress. He announced this in the important speech he made at the speech and artistic rally held yesterday afternoon in (Al-Hisn) town, Abyan Governorate, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of land day.

Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], made a speech at the rally in which he said land day is one of the achievements of the revolution. He paid tribute to the struggle of our people in confronting feudalsm, the bourgeoisie, reaction and colonialism.

CHAIRMAN CONFERS WITH YAR UNITY AFFAIRS ADVISER

LD081624 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has stressed the importance of continued brotherly meetings between the two parts of the homeland and for joint efforts to be made between officials in the two parts to implement what had already been agreed upon.

This was stated yesterday evening when Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received brother Lt Col Husayn ad-Duf'i, member of the consultative council and unity affairs adviser to the president of the northern part of the homeland.

During the meeting Lt Col Husayn ad-Duf'i conveyed a verbal message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from his brother, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, concerning the progress of work of the unity committees, completion of their tasks and issues pertaining to progress in the implementation of agreements signed between the two parts on the achievement of Yemeni unity. Brother Husayn ad-Duf'i arrived in Aden yesterday morning.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY

LD081910 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office this morning Comrade Feliks Fedotov, USSR ambassador to Aden. Existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries and progress in the implementation of joint economic projects being financed by the USSR were discussed during the meeting. The secretary general and the ambassador also touched on a number of Arab and international issues of common interest.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES 'PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGAN'

LD081916 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80 EA

[Summary] The Council of Ministers held a regular session yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The council approved practical steps mentioned in a memorandum on the formation of a people's control organ. [jihaz ar-raqabah ash-shabiyyah] after a detailed discussion. The memorandum was presented by the minister of state for cabinet affairs. "After a lengthy discussion the council approved the general reserves and civil defense draft laws presented by the defense minister."

YAR

STATEMENT ISSUED ON NEED FOR IRAQI-IRANIAN CEASE-FIRE

LD082046 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The consultative council this afternoon held a lengthy meeting under the chairmanship of Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and the commander in charge of the armed forces. During the meeting the participants reviewed in detail a number of domestic and foreign issues. An official spokesman made the following statement:

The Yemeni Arab Republic, while watching with profound anxiety the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran and expressing its strong concern for the speedy ending of bloodshed and the removal of all causes of tension in the region, warns against the grave consequences of any foreign interference in the affairs of the region. The Yemeni Arab Republic would like to reaffirm its total support for all the efforts being made by the Islamic Conference--represented by its current chairman President Ziaul Haq and General Secretary Habib Chatti--and call on the Islamic Conference to continue to use its good offices and sincere efforts to bring about a speedy cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. The Yemeni Arab Republic appreciates Iraq's response to cease-fire appeals and sees in this a good initiative by Iraq. The Yemeni Arab Republic would like to take this opportunity to appeal to Iran to respond to the Islamic call aimed at achieving a cease-fire so that fraternal talks can begin to settle the causes of the dispute and thus save innocent blood, both countries' wealth and capabilities, and ensure peace and security in the region.

AS-SADAT ESTABLISHES LEAGUE OF ISLAMIC, ARAB PEOPLES

NC081933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1744 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has decided to set up the constituent assembly of the League of the Islamic and Arab Peoples under his chairmanship.

President as-Sadat's decree on the League of the Islamic and Arab Peoples appoints Dr Zakariya al-Birri as deputy chairman of the constituent assembly. The decree stipulates that this assembly assume the task of writing the charter of the League of the Islamic and Arab Peoples. Under this decree, Dr Sayyid Nawfal [former Arab League secretary general] is appointed as secretary general of the constituent assembly and Dr Harun al-Mujaddadi as assistant secretary for Islamic affairs. Dr Harun al-Mujaddadi is an Afghan struggler.

The appointment of the assistant secretary general for Arab affairs has been deferred until the return of this [unnamed] assistant secretary general from abroad. The secretary general, in cooperation with the constituent assembly, will hold the necessary contacts with the parties concerned in order to chose the representatives of the Islamic and Arab peoples and to follow up the constituent work of the league.

Furthermore, the secretary general also oversees the former Arab League and its organizations in Cairo and steers its work for the purpose of serving the objectives sought by the League of the Islamic and Arab Peoples.

Dr Zakariya al-Barri, minister of state for awqaf, held a press conference this evening and announced the formation of the league. He said that this decision confirms Egypt's historic role and has been made out of Egypt's loyalty to its Islamic and Arab responsibilities. This decision, he added, has also been made to confront the challenges and dangers posed to the Islamic and Arab peoples, to foil the conspiracies which are being concocted by the forces of foreign aggression and the tools for domestic sedition, to uphold Islam and Arabism, and to unify our ranks and objectives of seeking to establish a better cooperation based on the principles of Islamic brotherhood and tolerance.

Dr al-Barri emphasized that this decision guarantees the rudimentary rights of man and his dignity and prosperity. It is also compatible with the higher and common interests to the call of the Arab and Muslim masses and in welcoming the reunion of the brotherly Muslims and Arabs in their country; namely, the Islamic and Arab Egypt, at the dawn of the 15th century since the hegira.

The conference was attended by Harun al-Mujaddadi, assistant secretary general for Islamic affairs and Dr Sayyid Nawfal, secretary general of the constituent assembly. Dr Nawfal explained that the principles of the League of [Arab] and Islamic Peoples are confined to remaining aloof from inter-Arab differences, noninterference in the domestic affairs of the Arab states, unification of Islamic and Arab thinking and the consolidation of Islamic cooperation in all domains. Dr Nawfal also said that the establishment of the league is also aimed at protecting the goals and interests of the Islamic and Arab world and at keeping it clear of conflicts.

ISRAELI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO 8 OCT

NC082202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2047 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (Mena)--The members of the Israeli delegation to the Egyptian-Israel Joint Military Committee arrived in Cairo today. The Israeli delegation is headed by (Porat Yehuda).

It is worth noting that the committee held its latest meeting in Tel Aviv on 25 August. The committee then discussed the passage and movement of the Gaza Strip residents and the problems arising from military observation operations in Sinai.

Some of the members of the Egyptian side on the committee met the Israeli delegation upon its arrival in Cairo.

PAPER REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN EGYPT-ISRAEL-U.S. TALKS

LD081529 LondonASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Cairo--An atmosphere of unrest and pessimism currently prevails in Egyptian diplomatic quarters because of U.S. pressures on them to soften their attitude with a view to reaching an agreement in mid-October.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry is now reviewing its stand at a time when there is increasing doubt about the possibility of holding the proposed summit later.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned from the United States with a report on his meetings with U.S. officials and his Israeli opposite number in which he points to the existence of sharp differences between the Egyptian and U.S. views on the tripartite Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli agreement proposed to be concluded on 15 October. Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak will leave for Washington early next week in order to complete the agreement and will also be carrying a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to President Jimmy Carter.

It was decided to hold a tripartite meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and U.S. delegation head Sol Linowitz on 14 October in order to put the final touches to the agreement which will be signed after the three men meet with Carter next month. [Date as published]

The differences between Egypt and the United States center on the observations Egypt made on the U.S. memorandum of understanding, which is considered a draft of the agreement to be signed. Egypt is of the opinion that the memorandum should stipulate that Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank to which the proposed autonomy and the rules on mutual security measures apply.

Egypt has objected to what the U.S. memorandum says regarding land ownership and water distribution in the occupied territories. Egypt believes that there is no room now to discuss these matters before the Palestinians join the settlement process. However, it transpired during Kamal Hasan 'Ali's visit to the United States that the U.S. officials did not change their stand and expressed their dismay at Egypt's adherence to the Egyptian working paper which replies to the U.S. memorandum. The United States has asked Egypt to soften its attitude and narrow the gap between the conflicting views in order to complete the agreement.

Egypt still insists on regarding the meetings between 'Ali and Shamir (once separately and another time in Linowitz's presence) as unofficial. Egypt also insists that the current preparations for an agreement are a step toward preparing for the expected summit in the second half of November.

The Egyptian negotiators are not unaware of the continuing feeling of mistrust toward the Israeli negotiators' intentions, which has led to the belief that the summit might falter because of the lack of will to reach agreement on the part of the three participating parties.

A senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry official has indicated that the interest in holding a summit would be almost nonexistent if a proposal to officially annex the Golan to Israel is submitted and the Knesset approves such a proposal because negotiations in such circumstances would be implicit recognition of the annexation of lands occupied in 1967. The official, who expressed fears in this regard, said that Egypt does not expect the United States to make any move [against such a step] since it had promised Egypt to oppose a similar proposal to annex Jerusalem but was later unable to stop Israel from going ahead with it.

The same official source added that if Republican candidate Ronald Reagan is elected next month there will be no point in holding the summit because Carter will no longer be interested in completing what he began in order to solve the Middle East problem.

SUPREME STATE SECURITY COURT POSTPONES COMMUNIST CASE

NC011257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA)--The Supreme State Security Court today decided to adjourn hearings on the case of the Egyptian Communist Party--in which 30 persons, including journalists, were accused--until 3 January at the request of the defense in order to copy the files of the case. The court also allowed two accused lawyers, Nabil al-Hilali and Harun Shihatah, to travel abroad.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT ADDRESS AT NDP CONGRESS FINAL SESSION

NC021920 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1714 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at Cairo University's Grand Hall of Ceremonies concluding the National Democratic Party Congress final session-live]

[Text] In the name of God, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, members of the first National Democratic Party Congress. I thank God Almighty for having granted us this success. The reason is that we are now meeting at the end of 10 exhausting years during which it was imperative for us to face all that we had been suffering from.

We suffered from the denigration of defeat. We suffered from the agony that had spread among the sons of the people because of the defeat and in view of the measures that were being taken. It was incumbent on us to face all these things--not only to rebuild an edifice free from all that we had been suffering from, but also to make fateful decisions throughout the last 10 years to attain what we have achieved at this moment! The society of a coherent and victorious Egyptian family, which builds [its country] and has vanquished all the sufferings we had endured. Even better, we have achieved our responsibility of leading the Arab world and our entire Muslim world.

I thank God almighty because now that 10 years have elapsed, we meet in this place and I am the happiest one among you since this meeting of hope and work relievesme of a burdensome responsibility.

Has it not been for the understanding shown by our noble people, and had it not been for their standing united behind all our decisions, we wouldn't have arrived where are are now--at our present meeting and at the conclusion of our first NDP congress.

We would have never been able to reach this hall to study for 3 days all the sufferings that our Egyptian family is enduring and the rebuilding of an edifice beyond all suspicion.

Our edifice stands strong, dignified and steadfast for the sake of our coming generations and for the sake of the Muslims and Arabs throughout their lands.

We meet here after 10 years so I can lift some of the responsibilities from me and place them on your shoulders--men and women. I am happy, or the happiest, of all of you. From this night, and after you have issued your resolutions on all aspects of activity in our life and rebuilding, I place the responsibility on your shoulders. I feel that during the past 10 years, and God is my witness, I shouldered the trust with all honesty and discharged it to the extent that Almighty God enabled me. Today, I place it on the shoulders of each one of you--each man, each woman, each young man, and each young woman. I place the trust on your shoulders so that the caravan can proceed forward through our will, our joint march, our joint decision, our freedom, our pride and through Egypt forever. [applause]

In the past 10 years--now that I am handing the trust over to you--certain principles were governed by actions and decisions. I present these principles to you because it is your responsibility today to convey them to the people--the noble Egyptian people, whose nature has remained pure, solid, and noble despite the challenges we have faced. We are indebted to the Egyptian people. Had it not been for their stand, nobility, and solidity, we would not have been able to accomplish what we did in the past 10 years and meet today to receive the trust and shoulder it for our future generations and give our people the thanks, gratitude and loyalty due to them.

I had felt the extraordinary power of our people on many occasions and in many challenges we faced in the past 10 years. They did not misunderstand a single decision of mine. I am proud that our people were behind these decisions. I did not issue them out of personal emotions, or out of the delusion of leadership, or as an attempt to gain support. But, God knows, while I am handing the trust over to you, that in every decision--although many of them carried all implications of seriousness and challenge--I expressed the conscience of every citizen in the noble Egyptian popular base. [applause]

Because of this, I put my trust in you today and call on you to continue bearing your responsibilities just as I did when I started and just as I did when I assumed responsibilities on many occasions and through many decisions during that period. I was alone [and inspired] by only the spirit, nobility, tenacity and heritage of our people. These values start from the village and are embodied in the village values and nobility. Because of this, I managed--as far as our God, praise be to Him, enabled me and gave me power--to carry on the responsibilities to this moment in which I now pass them on to you so that you can, in your turn, carry on with these responsibilities and complete the march with the will, heritage and nobility of our peoples.

What were the principles that inspired me during my previous decisions until this moment, when I pass on these responsibilities to you? I call on you, now that you are assuming responsibilities as of this moment, to adhere to these principles:

First, belief in God--Praise be to Him, to have confidence in yourselves and in the honor of the Egyptian people. [applause] A belief in God made me--thank God--face not [only] the reactions, but the actions that took place in the most difficult circumstances. [applause] On the day I abolished custodianship 2 months after I assumed office, the centers of power were lying in wait, in full control of all activities and powers in the executive authority--the government--and of our people as well. However, because I was aware that our people wanted to disgorge all of them, I never hesitated in starting to heal the wounds.

I abolished the custodianships to heal the wounds of our people so that we could start a new march. A few months later, I abolished the centers of power forever. [applause] At the same time, I closed the prisons forever, from 15 May 1971 to this very day, on which I entrust you with the responsibilities. [applause]

Never allow the slightest thing to reopen the wounds of our people by means of certain measures that abuse man's dignity through custodianships or other means, or by having anyone thinking of reopening the prisons. This is your responsiblity; do not allow these things to take place. Be very firm, for you have to protect this heritage and build on it to continue the march.

Regrettably, all those who engaged in politics in the past period--those who call themselves politicians--before the 23 July revolution and the power centers or those who call themselves Nasirite today or opportunists after the 23 July revolution--all of these are mostly concerned about themselves and trade in politics. To them, political activity takes precedence over national ideology. No. I have always placed national ideology before political ideology, and this has enabled us to make these accomplishments in the past 10 years. In simple words, I have placed Egypt first. [applause]

Egypt is above parties. Egypt is above individuals. Egypt is above leaderships. Egypt is above everything. [applause]

When I say Egypt, I mean Egypt the nation with its heritage and traditions. I am proud to be the head of the society of the Egyptian family, which I have called for. I am proud to have this title over any other position, whether in the presidency, the leadership of a party or anything else. My position as head of the Egyptian family takes precedence. We were able to establish its foundations, installations and institutions. This is the source of my happiness today. The source of my happiness was that we were able to establish the Egyptian family with its institutions, values, solidity, nobility, goodness and the love that prevails in it.

The source of my happiness is that my words have been confirmed on the level of the whole world and not only at the level of Egypt. I am proud that I was able, through you, through the people and through the broad base of the people, to establish the society of the Egyptian family with all its values and heritage--the heritage of Egypt.

Some have started to doubt my words. Some began doubting when I called for a return to the village traditions. They began doubting and asked: How can we go back to the village traditions? This is reaction and this is backsliding. The Marxist theory annuls the family, as does the atheist theory. The opportunist theory of those opportunists cannot exist in the family atmosphere.

At this congress, today, yesterday and the day before we witnessed the pledges made before you by the NDP government. Your future responsibility is to bear the trust and be responsible for it to the people. The government has made its undertakings before you. You have issued your resolutions, and you must oversee their implementation and submit an account to the people. The government has submitted an account to you and you must account to the people, proceeding from the same principles we initiated together in 1970: faith in almighty God, self-confidence and faith in the dignity of man. Never allow any encroachment on the dignity of man through any measure.

There may be deviates who depart from the essence of this land. Leave them to the supremacy of the law, not to [special] measures. Do not permit such measures.

The second principle that has governed our march in the past 10 years is one that I have applied and that I pass on to you. It is a fundamental principle: To me, national ideology is above political ideology.

Many of you in this hall today witnessed the party practices before the 23 July revolution. It was called party democracy then. It ended on the night of 22-23 July with the people's revolution. The armed forces were the vanguard of the people. It was a revolution, not a military coup, as some twisted and tendentious minds try to portray it. No, the 23 July revolution was a full revolution, fully supported by the people even when some excesses were committed. This continued until the 15 May revolution came to rectify the course and we resumed our march.

Today, we sit here together so that you will take over the trust of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions. Place national ideology above political ideology. There can be differences in political ideology. The multiparty system that we are applying allows for parties based on different platforms and philosophies; it allows opinion and counteropinion. We adopted this system because it the only sound, democratic system providing for opinion and counter-opinion.

They have written and are still writing. They are wondering how one can revert to the society of the village. They are wondering and wondering. Their understanding is superficial. Well, let us see how the entire world gave Egypt a standing ovation at a time when all the powers of this world were afraid. Big states, small states and all the world with all its powers disavowed the shah of Iran, while Egypt received him and Egypt bade him farewell. [applause]

What is the world now saying about Egypt? Egypt is the country of values, authenticity and tradition. Egypt is the country of faithfulness. This is what the world is saying now. Any one of you who goes abroad, or who meets any one of our sons returned from abroad, finds out that the whole world is talking only about what Egypt has done. Even the newspapers which usually attack Egypt could only be astounded and could only say that Egypt has the right to be proud of its values and of its authenticity.

Our people have set an example--and the strongest of the strong in this world could not compete with our people in setting this example. [applause] What was the reason? The reason was that, and God knows, our behavior toward the shah was inspired by this tradition--Egypt's tradition--we were raised on the society of a united family. We were raised knowing that we would stand with all our might by a person--a person who extends a hand to us in our hour of need--when he faces difficult times. [applause] What happened was not an enigma. What happened is in our nature, it is an instinct of our people.

The society of the family has triumphed and will always triumph. In everything you do, it is imperative for you to adhere to the society of the family, to its values and its authenticity. Furthermore, it is incumbent on you to place national ideology over political ideology. In other words, you should place Egypt above the party. Egypt takes precedence over everything else. Egypt is above individuals. [applause]

Those who worked in politics in the previous period, be it before or after the 23 July revolution, and those about whom I have spoken to you cannot understand these things. The reason is that their groups are partial to individuals. The opportunists want to become rulers. The communists have forgotten Egypt and implement only the Soviet Union's policy, whatever policy it may be. The reason is that they place political ideology above national ideology. No. You now have a new concept. You will adhere to this concept. You will confront others with this concept. As of tonight, it is imperative for you to confront others by placing national ideology above political ideology. In other words, Egypt takes precedence over everything else and it is above everything else, with the exception of our belief in the Almighty God. [applause]

These principles ruled my decisions during the past periods and I now pass them on to you so that you can rule your decisions by them and assume your responsibilities through a belief in God, self-confidence and the dignity of man. Also remember that national ideology comes before political ideology.

The third thing that is very important is that I never put myself--or Egypt for that matter--in a defensive position; never. I do not do this for a simple reason: In whatever I do, I take my inspiration from the people--from the unshakable popular foundation. This foundation had some exceptions, though, when some people here in Cairo were influenced by Beirut and its newspapers and all the rest. Weak characters exist everywhere, among all people. So, so some were shaken, but not the broad popular foundation in Egypt, which remained unshaken. [applause] For this, I placed neither myself nor Egypt in a defensive position--for a simple reason: Everything is being done in broad daylight, such as the first and second disengagement agreements. Then take the Camp David agreements, and there you are, in broad daylight: An agreement between us and Israel--in broad daylight. As is customary throughout the world, there are certain secret clauses and maneuvers. But no, I do not resort [to these maneuvers]. I now pass this approach on to you. Let us work in broad daylight.

Before the first and second disengagement agreements were made public, the Soviet Ambassador used to go to Yasir 'Arafat, Al-Asad and the rest of this group and tell them: These are the contents of the first disengagement agreement, which will be made public in 2 days. These are the clauses of the second disengagement agreement, which will be made public in 2 days. Thus, in both of these agreements, the Soviet ambassador used to tell them about the secret clauses that would be made public. This did not come to pass. Therefore, I thank God that Egypt's position was, is and--with your loyalty--will remain strong because it is clear and honest and open to the entire world. No cheating, no deception, no maneuvers, no intrigues, no end that justifies the means or anything of this sort. I want you to bear your responsibilities in this manner. Work in broad daylight, and you will be strong and Egypt will likewise be strong and never be placed in a defensive position by any power or person.

These three principles lack a fourth principle, which I hereby convey to you so that you can complete the march. It has always been my conviction that free regimes help establish free states, while submissive regimes nurture only subjugated people. Therefore, in our system we must adhere to liberty, democracy and national socialism, which does not do away with individual freedom or dignity in the guise of the communal freedom proclaimed by the Marxists: The sacrificing of the individual for the sake of the community. No, such a state of affairs results in abolishing the individual because the community is governed by the party and its central committee, which is the only body to enjoy freedom. As for the people, they, their rights and their individuality are sacrificed.

Uphold the system of freedom, democracy and national socialism, which does not sacrifice the dignity and freedom of man for the freedom of the society, as they preach. The result is that in the Soviet bloc, as you all know, everything is governed by controls that abuse man's dignity.

There can be no going back after we closed the detention camps forever, introduced the constitution and established the supremacy of the law and the state of institutions. Democracy, yes; the multiparty system, yes; but there can never be the multiparty system as it existed before the 23 July revolution because of friction, incriminations and despicableness--and I repeat it, despicableness. The whole aim was for each party to defame the other, the upshot being that we the people completely lost our respect for any politician in Egypt at that time.

Regrettably, most of these politicians do not deserve our respect even today because they have not learned the lesson. Another group of opportunists and ideologists joined them after 23 July. What matters to them is to get to power by any means.

We are embarking on rebuilding today. The country is making very big strides after the open door policy I initiated in 1974. You have heard me talk about this. I pass in the street and I am extremely happy--the shops are full; cars are full going and coming; work, activity, production and development; the people are living a decent life.

An imbalance in the distribution of wealth took place. Some classes were deprived, but were able to catch up. The artisans, as you know, were able to get recompensation, and it is good for them, as for my sons the taxi drivers as well. Some tried to exploit others, like those butchers who made millions. But these people are not the rule. There are honest ones. An imbalance took place in the distribution of wealth.

We are preparing the taxation law, which places every person before his responsibility.

We are embarking on a very colossal task. There are plans worth billions of dollars, some of which are being implemented, others of which are under study. Some will try to cast doubt, and the result will be that the government will be paralyzed and stop implementing the plans for fear of rumors.

I will say this: The socialist prosecutor was with me last week. I say this in front of you, because I am handing over the responsibility to you today. I told the socialist prosecutor: If any citizen has any complaint against me, and if he signs this complaint, let him question me. [applause] If the situation is like this, then no one is immune.

Let's not waste our time on the lowly ways followed by the parties before the July revolution or by the centers of power and the opportunists after 23 July. We must have faith in God, self-confidence and respect for human dignity. National ideology must come before political ideology, meaning that Egypt comes first and is above parties, individuals and leaderships. Egypt is above all. In addition, we must never place ourselves, our people or our will in a position of defense.

We must dot the i's. Our people have accepted their system, the system we built. All the authorities under this system have been established: the executive, the legislative, the judicial and also the fourth authority--the press, which will take its final shape after the Consultative Council is formed. All that remains to be done is to announce the appointees to the Consultative Council, which is the family council. God willing, I will then call the Consultative Council to a meeting early in November. By building the family on free constitutional, democratic, and honorable foundations that provide all the guarantees, all our departments are now well established. Yes, this has been done.

So we have the four principles I told you about. You must deter anyone who tries to stand in the say of the people's revolution or plot against the system we have freely chosen for ourselves.

In the past, there were many excesses by many people. Abroad, they utter abuses and at home here some show ill manners. They say there is no democracy. They said this at a press conference to foreign correspondents. Some foreign correspondents are still using words uttered by some deviates here. They try to smear Egypt's image. Deputies in the present People's Assembly criticize the regime and are a part of its legislative authority. The simplest rule in any regime is that its institutions are all responsible for it because it is a combination of institutions. It is not an autocratic or one-party regime. It is a regime of constitutional institutions. There is an executive, a legislative, a judicial and a press authority. The powers of the state are distributed.

There were excesses. They write and attack the regime. You must deter this. Unfortunately, because of their meager political upbringing, their ignorance or their grudges, they forget one simple principle, just like the question of national ideology coming before politics. We say in a few words that the national ideology is above political ideology, but this has greater meaning. It means that Egypt is above every human being and above all emotions and leaderships. When it comes to Egypt we all stop. They forget that a national regime is only one of the pillars of national sovereignty forming independence.

This is a political axiom. By saying the world that is enjoying a decent life--and we want to model our edifice after theirs-- I frankly mean the Western world, in which freedom, democracy and prosperity exist. In the estern world, human dignity is preserved. To the Western world, the political axiom is that national ideology is above political ideology. We want to remind only some people in our country of this axiom. I hand this axiom over to you because the others are only a handful. These values exist in the broad populace, which exceeds 90 percent, and among the country folk who have discerned what is shameful and what is principled up to this time. The country folk have not forgotten what is principled and what is shameful, never. Nor have these things been forgotten in the villages or by the villagers. [applause]

When someone goes abroad and curses his country or his regime, this person forgets that he places himself in a disgraceful position. The reason is that people will not respect him. National rule is part of national sovereignty. In the past, and in the era of the monarchy, they only spoke of his majesty the king, with all due respect. They used expressions such as his august person and so on. By God, I do not want them to say his august person about me. I want august person to be used for Egypt. Why? I want nothing for myself. [applause] Therefore, and while you are shouldering your responsibility, you enlighten these people. Furthermore, and in the course of the upcoming democratic process, enlighten them about the fact that national rule is the mainstay of national sovereignty.

Therefore, we refuse to accept an attack on the patriotic regime.

Afterward, I will turn to society, to the course of action, to the democratic process, and to conduct. You assume a responsibility. I am holding you responsible from tonight. I am proud of your work and of you, first as Egyptians and then as members of the National Democratic Party. I say as Egyptians first. [applause] However, I must give you guidelines as I hand responsibility over to you. In addition to exercising the democratic process and in addition to the principles I have mentioned to you, your responsibility lies in the fact that you are required to lay down the basis for exercising the new democratic process. Our statement, made according to our principles, [that] the national ideology is above political ideology, should be axiomatic. But, regrettably, some people do not know this. This needs to be entrenched in our entire base. Our populace loves Egypt. Egypt is everything for your populace. However, it is imperative for you to explain this statement so that it can be further entrenched. When it comes to the people I have mentioned to you, you must confront them. The reason is that in the course of the democratic process, they either adhere to this practice or they leave it for good.

In addition to the responsibility which you are assuming, it is your duty to set a new example. What is the exercise of the democratic process? It requires six things.

The first thing is, and I am telling you because you will bear the responsibility from tonight, in the NDP--as I have told you--we are not the people's custodians. Nor do we allow anyone to impose his custodianship on the people--under any slogans. [applause]

After 'Abd an-Nasir's death--exactly 10 years and 2 days ago, for 'Abd an-Nasir died on 28 September and today is 1 October--the first thing I received was a reply from our brothers, the members of the old revolutionary council. They asked for the reformation of the revolutionary council and for the establishment of a constituent assembly governed by the constitution. This was odd.

Alright, I was the vice president and these were my colleagues with whom we made the 23 July revolution together. However, they objected to our course. So what does revision mean? We will have to make a second revolutionary council, then a constituent asembly, a constitution; and then we will have to elect a president, etc--as if the Jews were not on the east bank of the canal and as if we were completely relaxed [last word in English]. So, we will sit back and the battles and struggles will commence while our boys are sitting there on the canal. And when we have done with the internal struggles, we will see what we can do there on the canal.

I refused, of course. From then to now, I have been refusing the trusteeship of anyone trying to impose his will on the people. We are not trustees, and will therefore not allow anyone to annoint himself as the trustee of Egyptian people. [applause]

The second thing in the aforementioned practices was that manners are indivisable. I outlined to you what I did and worked for, and I believe that--thank God--our people are satisfied with my work. Let us find out what they are satisfied with so that I can convey it to you and you can complete the march. The second point is that manners are indivisable.

From various discussions it transpires that politics are devoid of manners. The first thing politicians read or are advised to read is "The Prince" by Machiavelli, which implies that the end justifies the means and that anything goes when it comes to the attainment of a goal. No, no, our people stood behind me because I practiced indivisable manners. [applause] I cannot imagine anyone behaving without any manners in his home, or that he behaves at home but does not do the same in politics. This is against nature.

Either a person has manners or he doesn't. If he has manners, he will practice them at home, in politics, in the factory, in his dealings, in everything. [applause] If a person has no manners in politics, then he will have no manners at home, in the factory and in everything because this is his nature. Manners are indivisable.

I will give you an example because I am hereby passing on the responsibilities to you. When I expelled the Soviet experts, the entire world, including the United States, asked me: Why didn't you get in touch with us prior to this move so that we could pay you the price? Such are political practices. In politics, if I want to deal a blow to the Russians, I go to the other side and ask for a price for this blow and then I strike bargains under the table. Even my friend Kissinger told me that he was surprised. Why didn't you inform us of your move? Why didn't you ask for your price? I said no.

I am dealing with the Soviet Union on the basis of national interest, and my character is manifested in it. I do not stab the Soviet Union in the back in order to be courteous to the United States. I told the Soviet Union frankly: You will not have a say in Egypt, even with the 17,000 experts and the military equipment you are sending us, and even though my life is in your hands. I told the Soviet Union that despite all this, I am strong and have ethics, and I told the Soviet Union: Wake up, get the 17,000 experts out within 1 week.

Ethics are indivisible. In the party and democratic activity that you will undertake, you must be aware that we are not guardians of the people. Ethics are indivisible.

The third point is discipline. Discipline does not mean restricting freedom of opinion. We in the party cleared the way for the opposition. How was the Socialist Labor Party established? The law stipulated that in order to establish a party, it should have the signature of 20 deputies. When we found out that the labor party could not get on its feet, I took the parliamentary body of our party and signed. Not only 20 deputies but the whole parliamentary body of our party signed in order to establish the Labor Party.

If we created the opposition, can we restrict opinion in our party? No. There is freedom of opinion in our party. But when the party reaches a decision, everyone should adopt it--it is over and done with. This is the case in all the parties of the democratic world, and in the mother of democracy, Britain. I have told you that during the war, when Churchill was prime minister, he would raise a subject in the Cabinet--he was the leader of the Conservative Party and prime minister--and then every minister and the parliamentary body would express their opinions. After listening to them all, Churchill would make the decision. Everyone should abide by that decision. Whoever cannot or finds he cannot implement it, should raise his hand and say: Sorry, I cannot defend this decision; here is my resignation. And he should leave.

This happened with Eden and Selwyn Lloyd during the aggression against the Suez Canal. They were sitting in the cabinet. Eden made the decision of aggression against Egypt. Selwyn Lloyd was a minister of state for foreign affairs. All the ministers spoke and Selwyn Lloyd spoke against the aggression against Egypt in 1956. After the debate, and according to democratic practice, Eden announced the decision on the aggression against Egypt. Selwyn Lloyd raised his hand and said: Sorry, here is my resignation, because I cannot defend this decision. This means that a decision is taken after a complete debate, after all views have been heard. I saw you during the debate on the code of ethics and on many laws. You held meetings and discussed everything. I want you to debate everything with complete freedom. But when a decision is made, everyone must not only implement it, but must also defend it. This is democracy. This is discipline.

The fourth point is a basic one. The reason is that, as from tonight and as I have told you, it is imperative for you to begin a confrontation and to be alert. Confront all those who embark on unethical practices, who revert to past methods and who violate the basics of our NDP's principles, which we have been implementing since 1970. Well, there are 10 years between 1970 and 1980.

All these things are now your possession and your tradition. The people have approved of them. You are now facing the people with a tradition agreeable to them. Beware, do not lose it; on the contrary, make additions to it. A confrontation is required immediately.

The next point is to coexist with, and take the pulse of, the people in the street. Do not isolate yourselves from them or forget them when they knock on your door. On the contrary, go and knock on their doors. [applause]

Our party members are state employees. Beginning tomorrow, Fu'ad will make the relevant arrangements. Beginning tomorrow, God willing, every employee who is a party member must complete the work of the people on hand and be responsible to the party. In coexisting with the people, find out what are the people's pains, their troubles and their complaints. Submit these things immediately to the party. Solve whatever problems you can. However, submit immediately to the party the problems you cannot solve so that the party will work to solve them. This is the coexistence through which our people can rest assured they will reach the shore of safety. You are taking a tradition of 10 years of decision-making to our people--from 1970 to 1980.

We made the Egyptian family stand on its feet through a state of institutions, freedom, democracy, security and safety in an area in which we are surrounded by police states, draggings in the streets, hangings, executions, concentration camps and torture. All these things are taking place around us, but not in Egypt.

You are required to keep this fact in sight while you implement the democratic process. The remaining point is political honesty. In other words, be a good example for the people. If the people see you exploiting others and enjoying a high standard of living while others near you are deprived, persecuted or unable to accede to their rights, then we will all lose face before them. [applause]

I have told you something, and as I have told you, I elaborated to the end about this thing. In order to avoid wasting our time and efforts, I told the socialist prosecutors: If you receive a letter from someone who is reporting me, then investigate me immediately. Therefore, it is incumbent on us to remember that our conduct, our honesty and our political honesty must be satisfactory to our people.

Our people accept only their values. They respect a man who can discern shame, a man who knows his limits. Our people also respect a man who serves them, exerts efforts, and stands by them in difficult times. We all know our people's nature; I need not impart characteristics because we have the most splendid tradition that has astounded the world. I have been astonished up to this time and will continue to be astonished in the future by the way the Egyptian people's ethics have been promoted throughout the world by the way we treated the shah.

They have praised the initiative and the peace process and so on, but they say that the shah of Iran's episode was something else and it reflected all the qualities of Egypt: the ethics of Egypt, its loyalty, its family character, its honor, its going to the rescue of a guest, brother and friend in need. This is Egypt and its ethics.

Here comes to my mind the story of Sufian Ibn 'Abdallah Aththaqafi. He once asked prophet Muhammad, may God's blessings and peace be upon him: Tell me a saying in Islam which I will not have to ask anyone about after you. The prophet, may God's mercy and blessings be upon him, replied: Say, I am a believer and then be straightforward. [applause]

I move to the final point that I want to discuss and put before you because this is one of things you have to shoulder--religious fanaticism. As all of you might have observed, we have trends toward religious fanaticism. Religious activity as such is not wrong, but religious fanaticism is wrong. We all welcome religious activity, all of us Muslims and Christians, undoubtedly, but religious fanaticism is wrong. In passing the trust to you, I must be honest and give you the whole picture.

The Muslim Brotherhood emerged during my lifetime, but I was not a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, as some have claimed. On the contrary, 20 years ago I wrote in Al-Jumhuriyah--you may go back to it--I wrote how I met Hasan al-Banna [Muslim Brotherhood leader] and how he tried to have me join when I was a junior officer in charge of the Free Officers Organization. That was in 1939 and 1940, before 'Abd an-Nasir came at the end of 1942. Al-Banna tried to have me and the organization join [the Muslim Brotherhood] in 1939 and 1940. Al-Banna was not the only one I used to see. I also used to see his deputy Dr Ibrahim Hasan, may God bless his soul, and his other deputy As-Sukkari, and also Secretary General Hakim 'Abidin. The [Free Officers] Organization was [word indistinct]. In those days our contacts with him were due to the fact that I had started the Free Officers Organization. He wanted to join the Free Officers Organization under the label of the Muslim Brotherhood. I told him clearly, I am sorry, but the army belongs to the people, not to any particular group, party or sect, not at all.

I wrote this 20 years ago in AL-JUMHURIYAH. It is there and you can find it. 'Abd an-Nasir took over the organization 2 years, or rather 1 year, after me when I entered the detention camp and he returned from Sudan. Without meeting with me--since I was in prison--'Abd an-Nasir rejected Al-Banna's attempt to do with him what he had tried to do with me.

'Abd an-Nasir refused to accept the process of Al-Banna, and refused with the same words I had used. He told Al-Banna: The army does not belong to a party, a faction or a sect. The army belongs to Egypt.

As I am telling you, and in accordance with national ideology, Egypt must be above political ideology. I am a contemporary of the Muslim Brotherhood. You heard me say that when the clandestine organization was formed, I was present. Naturally, the basic thing was that the Muslim Brotherhood was fighting a battle that was exactly our battle--a battle against the British, the king, the parties, party corruption and all these things. For this reason, there was no contradiction. However, the organization soon deviated when it assassinated An-Nuqrashi Pasha.

When An-Nuqrashi Pasha was assassinated, the others retaliated by assassinating Hasan al-Banna. The deviation began with the murder of An-Nuqrashi by the underground organization. Well, in the Free Officers' Organization we formed a clandestine organ. Furthermore, go back to AL-JUMHURIYAH and you will read that I wrote these things in detail 20 years ago.

I wrote how we wanted to make Britain withdraw by inflicting on it the heaviest possible losses because it was the imperialist in our country, and I wrote about a great deal of other things as well. However, we did not use the clandestine organization in the Free Officers Movement for political purposes or exploitation.

The uglier aspect is that religion was being exploited--and this is more dangerous. The reason is that, in accordance with Muslim Brotherhood teachings, the new recruits were made to take an oath on the Koran and with a revolver. They were told that they would go to paradise and so on.

Moreover, religion in our country and in our area is an integral part of our blood. Any call to this effect would be accepted readily and would have immediate effect, particularly if such a call was made to youths.

The Muslim Brotherhood's deviation began with the story of An-Nuqrashi and Al-Banna and then all the other things occurred until our revolution erupted. After our revolution emerged, a very surprising state of affairs arose. One day, they made a demand that meant that they would come on the scene and assume full authority.

We asked them: Why? They said: Because this is how things should be. We answered them: Well, but a few days before the revolution, we sent word to your group. We also informed the secretary of the then majority party. But everybody was afraid because no one imagined that the king would depart. Or, it turned out to be something like the cat and mouse story--that is, who will put the bell around the cat's neck? They were all mice because the king was involved. Well, O group, we gave you prior notice. But you said: We are in shambles, we have been hit; leave us alone. What brought you thus, suddenly, after the revolution arose and succeeded? What has brought you thus suddenly? [As-Sadat is laughing at this point]

It all ended up with us telling them out of sheer courtesy: We will appoint one of you as a minister. At that time, our brother Shaykh al-Baquri was in the guidance bureau. We knew him and we included him in the cabinet. The guidance bureau met and expelled Al-Baquri. The reason is that they wanted to be invited to join the cabinet.

The battle began at that time; it was caused by Al-Baquri. [commotion heard] The battle then continued with the same opportunist method. The process of exploiting religion is a serious process. It ended in 1954 with the dissolution of the Muslim Brotherhood, their subsequent attack against 'Abd an-Nasir in October and the things that occurred afterward.

From all these things I draw the conclusion that our experience shows that the exploitation of religion is wrong. It is exactly like the story of the boy who killed Shaykh Adh-Dhahabi, may God rest his soul. Is this reasonable? He was one of our most virtuous ulema. The leader of the heresy and exodus group was called Shukri. He was hanged to death. He made the challenge of saying: I will live to be 80, I will achieve so and so--and he was hanged. He did not live to be 30 or 40--let alone 80. Religious calls are that dangerous! [For final part of text of As-Sadat address see page D 1 of the 2 October 1980 Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.]

AL-AKHBAR VIEWS AS-SADAT NDP SPEECH ON IRAN, IRAQ

LD081231 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Egypt and Supporting the Arab Countries"]

[Excerpts] World radios have prominently reported President as-Sadat's speech at the National Democratic Party [NDP] congress, particularly highlighting the president's warning to Iran against threatening any of the Arab countries in the gulf and his statement that Egypt adopts a neutral stand in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. But, the president said, if Saudi Arabia wants more U.S. support to protect its oil, the United States can use the Egyptian territories to defend Saudi Arabia or any other Arab or Islamic country. He also said that he rejects Iran's new tone of arrogance and hegemony toward the gulf countries.

What President as-Sadat said stems from Egypt's sense of historical responsibility and Arab and Islamic affiliation and is consistent with its policy of desiring peace and achieving security for the peoples. But some people who interpret things in the light of their own ends and ambitions see this stand as somewhat contradictory and wonder how Egypt can be calling for peace and at the same time warning Iran against threatening the gulf countries. In fact the contradiction is in the mind of these people and of Khomeyni, who insults Egypt and accuses it of departing from Islam because it does not believe in the awaited Mahdi, who will come down to earth in order to complete the Islamic mission. But these people ignore the fact that when Egypt sought peace and when President as-Sadat took the peace initiative, he called for peace based on right and justice; if such right and justice are violated, there can be no peace.

Egypt fights against the designs of the strong against the weak and denounces everyone who works against right and justice, on the basis of which it has called for peace. This is its clear attitude to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Since the outbreak of this war and the fighting between the two sides, Egypt has declared that it adopts a totally neutral stand and that it will not side with either party because it deplores war. It has said that it will not intervene in any way unless it sees that the danger of this war has spread to the extent that it threatens the cause of peace on the level of the Arab nation or on the world level.

This is a fact which the Iranians and the Iraqis, as well as all the Arab and Islamic countries and the entire world, east and west, must understand. Egypt is not working in the interest of anybody but in the interest of right alone.

Egypt, while watching the development of the fierce fighting between the two sides, will never allow this war to develop into a vicious threat to the cause of peace and to the rights of the Arab countries and security. This is the stand of right, justice, and peace.

COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN GULF REGION

JN091024 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0850 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Carter administration is worried these days about the development of the fighting raging between Iraq and tyrant Khomeyni's clique. In step with the progress of fighting in favor of a clear and tangible Iraqi victory, U.S. activity is increasing on the political, diplomatic and military fronts and Washington's pressures on certain Western countries are increasing as it advocates the need to coordinate efforts to send more naval units and military forces to the Arab Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean and threatens military intervention if the oil routes are subjected to any emergency that might suspend the huge flow of oil to the United States and its NATO allies.

The Carter administration has several times called on the parties to the military conflict to exercise self-restraint and to end the fighting, lest it impede the flow of oil to the Western world. What is indeed astonishing is that the Carter administration continues to warn all other international quarters against intervention, calling on everybody to adopt a neutral stand, at the same time that it continues to send more troops to the area, asserting that this area is within its political, economic and military sphere of influence and that it alone is entitled to interfere, settle matters and draw up the area's future map in accordance with its interests and requisites for its continued influence.

The Carter administration considers itself the eternal custodian of this region and of its strategic importance, oil and other wealth. This administration claims the responsibility of safeguarding the so-called peace and security of the area, as stated by U.S. President Jimmy Carter himself.

This increasing and multifaceted U.S. activity clearly demonstrates that the Carter administration has learned nothing from its relations with the Arab nation or from this fierce war Iraq is waging to counter the expansionist Persian designs and to safeguard Arab rights and full sovereignty over Arab land, waters and resources.

The simplest lesson that the Carter administration and all U.S. political circles should have learned is that Iraq, which has offered and continues to offer huge sacrifices to put an end to Persian and other designs and notions of intervention, cannot stand idle in the face of other forms of foreign intervention, particularly if these interventions originate from U.S. imperialism and its allies.

Iraq's striking arm, which has pounded the centers of Persian greed and avarice and amputated the Persian arm that stretched toward Iraq and the Arab Gulf full of plots and harm, is capable of confronting and amputating any other foreign arm that tries to undermine Arab sovereignty over the Arab Gulf's land, waters and wealth. This striking arm is capable of drowning any attempt at foreign military intervention, particularly U.S. intervention, in the gulf's waters, burying it under the gulf's sand dunes or setting it on fire with the gulf's inflammable oil.

At this point, it behooves us to remind U.S. officials in the White House what President Saddam Husayn has said several times and on several occasions: The Arab gulf's oil is inflammable and capable of burning all foreign interests and forms of intervention without exception.

Therefore, the Carter administration should not camouflage or conceal its political and military activity biased against Iraq with exposed slogans, calls and claims of neutrality. Iraq knows all the motives and objectives of such a maneuver.

BAGHDAD NEWSPAPER: CHRISTOPHER WARNING 'IMPUDENT THREAT'

JN081145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA)--ATH-THAWRAH describes the U.S. "warning" concerning the United State's opposition to the spread of the Iraqi-Iranian war as an impudent threat couched as advice.

In a commentary today, the paper says that the "warning" given by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher yesterday amounts to impudent intervention in the affairs of the Arabian Gulf region, infringes on the sovereignty of its peoples and the dignity of its states and escalates the extremely sensitive situation in the gulf.

The newspaper adds that the United States is trying to regain the role of the policeman with a big stick which the Arab masses rejected along with all the peace, right and justice-loving peoples, and those struggling against the greedy imperialist attacks and the expansionist, racist designs.

The newspaper, which is the mouthpiece of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, stresses that the security of the gulf is the joint responsibility of its states. It also stresses that freedom of navigation in the gulf, the continuation of international trade and guaranteeing the flow of oil through the gulf and its straits represent a joint interest of the peoples of the area and the peoples of the world.

The paper adds: It seems that the United States does not learn from the repeated defeats and lessons in failure that have, ever since the Fifties, accompanied its aggressive stands and policies during the succession of White House presidents. This is so despite the high price it paid in Vietnam.

The paper wonders which quarter gave Washington the right to act as guardian of the peoples of the Arabian Gulf region and commissioned it to speak on their behalf.

The paper emphasizes that Iraq has no plans, intention or motive for threatening the security of the area, setting fire to its oil fields or obstructing navigation in the Arabian Gulf, which is considered an important lifeline by all parties. The paper reiterates the Iraqi assurances on this issue and says that Iraq does not want war and does not seek to broaden the context of its conflict with Iran, and that its only objective is to liberate its usurped lands and regain full national sovereignty over its river Shatt al-'Arab.

The Ba'th Party newspaper says that the United States should fully realize that attempts to exploit the war to infiltrate into the area through doors and windows, and that talking on behalf of others and wooing Khomeyni--Bani-Sadr with ammunition and supplies all intensify the crisis in the area and encourage counterintervention without need or pretext.

The paper affirms that the ignorant rulers of Tehran, by rejecting the sincere call for peace made by the victorious leader of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, are fully responsible for creating the circumstances which the Pentagon quarters consider a golden opportunity.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 8-9 OCT

Communique No 66

JN081732 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 8 Oct 80

["Text" of Communique No 66 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, 8 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our victorious armed forces units continued this afternoon to destroy the enemy installations and to strike against the military and economic targets in the depth of his territories, inflicting the following large losses in equipment and lives:

First: The land forces:

A. The enemy's known losses:

1. In lives: 18 dead.
2. In equipment: 27 tanks, 3 vehicles, 2 excavators and 1 rocket base were destroyed. One vehicle, one troop carrier and a number of medium weapons were seized.
3. One enemy helicopter was downed in the southern sector of the battlefield.

B. Our losses: 2 martyred and 11 wounded.

Second: The air forces:

A. Enemy aircraft raided civilian and economic targets. Our ground defenses intercepted them, causing them to flee as follows:

1. At 1145 and 1430 enemy planes raided Kirkuk and aimed at the residential areas and the economic installations.
2. At 1445 they raided As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate and aimed at the residential complexes.

B. Our losses as a result of the enemy raids:

1. In lives: one woman and two children were wounded in Kirkuk; three persons were wounded in the residential complexes in As-Sulaymaniyah. The victims of this afternoon's enemy raids total six wounded.
2. Some damage was inflicted on some civilian installations.

C. Our planes raided enemy military and economic targets this afternoon, inflicting massive losses on them as follows:

1. The striking and destruction of the radar station to the northwest of (Jimmi 'Ardar).
2. The striking of the enemy units at the Dehloran-('Ayn)-Korzan axis.
3. The striking of fuel tanks south of Khaneh, setting them on fire.
4. The striking and destruction of a radar station in Dehloran region.

All our planes returned home safely.

[Signed] The General Command of the Armed Forces, 8 October 1980

Communique No 67

JN091044 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1020 GMT 9 Oct 80

["Text" of Communique No 67 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, 9 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces continued their operations last night and this morning, destroying the enemy in the operations sectors, hitting its economic and military targets deep in its territory and inflicting on it heavy losses in lives and equipment as follows:

First: The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In lives: 18 dead.
2. In equipment: Seizure of 10 serviceable tanks, 21 serviceable vehicles of various types, a large quantity of various types of ammunition and a number of Strela rockets, and destruction of two vehicles, six tanks and one personnel carrier.

B. Our losses from the enemy shelling:

1. In lives: 3 Martyred, 14 wounded.
2. In equipment: The destruction of two vehicles and one personnel carrier.

Second: The air force:

A. This morning, enemy planes raided civilian targets. Our ground resistance repulsed these planes, which thus fled as follows:

1. At 0750 one enemy plane raided Irbil, aiming at civilian installations.
2. At 0800 enemy planes raided the city of Mosul, aiming at civilian quarters.
3. At 0955 enemy planes raided Kirkuk, aiming at civilian quarters.

B. Our losses in the enemy air raids:

1. Damage to civilian installations.
2. 18 wounded civilians in Kirkuk.

C. Our planes raided a big factory in the Ahvaz sector, inflicting heavy damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 October 1980.

TROOPS CONTINUE ADVANCE IN CENTRAL SECTOR, KHORRAMSHAHR

Seizure of Arms

JN081235 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Al-Kut, Central Iraq, 8 Oct (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces in the central sector have laid their hands on huge depots of Iranian U.S.-made arms estimated at some 5,000 tons.

Announcing this today, the staff brigadier general, commander of Khalid forces, said that the depots contained missiles, antiaircraft and antiarmor rockets, medium and light machineguns, rifles, revolvers and hand grenades.

In a statement to the INA team, the Khalid forces commander said that our valiant forces in the central sector have so far destroyed 62 tanks, 35 guns of various calibers and 39 vehicles. He asserted that the enemy's losses are estimated at 171 wounded and a large number of killed, including a tank battalion commander. Those killed were buried by our forces on the outskirts of liberated Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. Twenty enemy personnel were also captured, he added.

The Khalid forces commander said that his forces have seized various arms and equipment, most of which are serviceable. These include 5 tanks, 10 guns of various calibers, six vehicles and a missile base.

He asserted that our forces enjoy high morale, high combat efficiency and are fully prepared to fight the Persian enemy.

Call for Liberation

JN081609 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1512 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Dispatch from Baghdad Voice of the Masses correspondent in Al-Basrah Governorate Muhammad Salih 'Abd ar-Rida from Khorramshahr--date not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners, I greet you from the liberated city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. The militant Arab organizations in Arabistan have distributed thousands of political leaflets praising the heroic Al-Qadisiyah of Saddam and asserting their support for the Arab liberation army which has surged from the Iraq of Arabism in order to expel the usurpers and to restore land, integrity, honor and right. These leaflets also refer to the days of suppression and tyranny during the reign of the shah and to the torture and hegemony under which the sons of Arabism in Arabistan have been living during the reign of butcher Khomeyni.

The leaflets call on every person to carry arms and take part in the war of liberation to teach the Magian enemy unforgettable lessons so that the land, water and revolutionary people of Arabistan [Khuzestan] may remain purely Arab. The leaflets urge the citizens to back the Arab liberation army in order to purge the Arab land of the pockets of the agents and the dens of Khomeyni guards, to defend the revolution and to liberate Arabistan. The leaflets add that, after 57 years of oppression, the time has finally come for the Arab people in Arabistan to rise up as one man.

The leaflets point out that the morale of the Persian enemy's soldiers has been crushed, that they are escaping from the battlefield and that other defeated enemy soldiers are running away or surrendering, leaving behind them everything they have begged from the colonialists. Thus, they are leaving behind their tanks and guns and large amounts of ammunition.

The militant Arab organizations in Arabistan stressed that the Arab revolution in Arabistan should be the path for liberating the Iranian peoples from the injustice of the ruling Khomeyni clique. The masses of our Arab people in Arabistan have called on the free fighters in Ahvaz to take revenge for the Arab martyrs in Arabistan and to strike at the enemy penetrators, hunt them down and make them pay a just punishment.

The leaflets emphasize that today, Iraq has opened the way wide for defeating of the Magian enemy and that the decision of the Arab hero, Saddam Husayn, on the liberation of the land and the restoration of Arab sovereignty has directed the destiny of the sons of Arabistan toward the road of fighting, jihad and armed struggle until the establishment of the Arab will and the achievement of firm victory.

The Arabistan organizations that have distributed these leaflets are: the Political Organization of the Arab People, the Arab Masses Movement and the Movement of the Mujahidin of the Arab Muslim People in Arabistan.

Greetings from Muhammad Salih 'Abd ar-Rida from the liberated city of Al-Muhammarah.

FORCES SUSPECT IRANIAN RAID, FIRE AT IRAQI HELICOPTER

JN082141 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2125 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Iraqi Higher Civil Defense Council on 8 October 1980]

[Text] At 2030 today, some members of the Baghdad forces and the People's Army suspected a raid on Baghdad as a result of one of our helicopter's flight over Baghdad after having carried out its duties. They fired at the helicopter, which was forced to make an emergency landing in a suburb of Baghdad to avoid being hit by the ground fire.

[Signed] Sa'dun Shakir, head of the Higher Civil Defense Council and minister of the interior.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN DENIES JORDANIAN PARTICIPATION IN WAR

JN082231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2206 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA)--Iraq has categorically asserted that Jordan did not take part in any military action on the side of Iraq in the battle against Iran.

Speaking to INA here tonight, an official Iraqi spokesman said that the Iraqi Government has not asked the Jordanian Government or any other state in the area for any aid or participation in the battle.

The spokesman warned against the Zionist enemy's threats against the fraternal state of Joradn in light of the Jordanian pan-Arab stand on the side of Iraq. The spokesman said that these threats are illogically intended to serve as an reason to internationalize the war between Iraq and Iran and to ensure a cover to launch a treacherous aggression on Jordan, taking advantage of the circumstances of the Iranian aggression on Iraq.

The spokesman expressed the hope of the Iraqi Government that all the Arab states will adopt a clear and firm stand against these treacherous Zionist threats.

The official Iraqi spokesman pointed out the fact that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and His Majesty King Husayn adopted an honorable pan-Arab stand when they announced their political and emotional support for and solidarity with Iraq. The spokesman added We feel proud of this stand because it is quite a natural stand, expectedfrom all those who believe in Arabism and meet their commitments to Arabism.

The spokesman reiterated that the Iraqi Government has not asked the Jordanian Government or any other state in the area for any aid or participation in the battle. He added that the cooperation between Iraq and Jordan falls within the framework of the deep relations existing between the two fraternal countries, relations which started several years ago.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MOBILIZATION

JN072232 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Oct 80

["Text" of Statement No 32 issued by the Defense Ministry Mobilization and Statistics Directorate on 7 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Statement No 32 for the year 1980 issued by the Defense Ministry Mobilization and Statistics Directorate:

1. In accordance with clause C of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article No 15 of the amended Military Service Law No 65 for the year 1969, approval has been given to call upon all those born in 1956; those conscripts for the period from 2 January 1975 to 31 December 1975 who failed to report and were excused, regardless of their years of birth; those who have not performed the reserve service in due time; and volunteers, conscripts and graduates of colleges and high institutes who have been discharged from the army as well as police commissioners, NCO's and policemen, traffic, security, nationality, border and general intelligence personnel, to perform reserve service. Those now residing in the country must report to their service posts within 4 days, beginning on 13 October 1980 and until the end of office hours on 16 October 1980. Those abroad must report to the Iraqi embassies, representations and military attaches within 15 days as of 13 October 1980 to define their stand on this call.

2. This statement is considered an official notification to all official and semi-official state departments, as well as the socialist, private and mixed sectors, to be communicated to these departments' abovementioned personnel.

3. The provisions of relevant laws will be applied against those failing to comply.

Signed: Staff Major General, Director of Mobilization and Statistics

PRESIDENT TOURS BADGHDAD, SALUTES PEOPLE'S SACRIFICE

JN082202 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] President Saddam Husayn, the commander in chief of the armed forces, visited several of the citizens' houses during his tour of Baghdad this evening.

During his visit to the citizens' houses, President Saddam acquainted himself with the nature of their work, their living conditions and their social circumstances in light of the heroism shown and victories achieved by the great sons of Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas and Khalid ibn al-Walid on the eastern front of the Arab world.

During his talk with one of the families he visited, the president asserted that the Magian enemy is implementing today what was planned for it yesterday by imperialism and onism to stop the wheel of the Iraqi revolution and to abort the progress Iraq has achieved for Iraqis and Arabs in general.

The families praised the president's con rn for their personal circumstances. They also asserted the strong ties between people and the leader and their readiness to protect the soil of the homeland and its sovereignty.

From his car, the president saluted the People's Army and the civil defense groups and praised their spirit of sacrifice and persistence in serving the homeland and consolidating their victories. The people, who thronged the places visited by the president, reaffirmed their pledge to support our issues and to plan the future of our nation.

The president also visited the air force command headquarters, where he was briefed on the heroic operations carried out by our valiant fighters against enemy concentrations inside of Iranian territory.

The president also visited several shops and citizens' houses in easternl-Kharradah. The president asked one of the shopkeepers about the market's activities, the selling of goods to the citizens and the effect of war on markets and marketing. One shopkeeper asserted that the market's activity is normal. He asked the citizens about their work and social life in light of the victories made by the valiant Iraqi Army on the eastern front of the homeland. The citizens expressed their happiness at meeting the nation's eader and at his concern for their life and work in war and peace, a stand that expresses the humaneness of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its leadership in creating the perfect citizen and following his activities and problems.

The people who crowded the streets affirmed their pledge to exert efforts to serve the homeland, protect its sovereignty and give the enemy Zionists and racists a lesson, as our grandfathers did in the historic battles.

BAGHDAD REPORTS SYRIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAN

Two Brigades Near Border

JN081417 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1353 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Oct (INA)--It has been disclosed here that the Damascus rulers have sent two brigades to Iran. The brigades' military equipment was transported by sea and their soldiers by air. Precautions were taken so that, in case their presence was discovered, it could be said that they are military experts whose task is to reunite and recoordinate the dispersed units of the Iranian Army.

AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine, which revealed this information, said that Muhammad al-Khuli, official in charge of Syrian Air Force intelligence, discussed the necessary arrangements to transfer the two brigades with the Iranian officials during his secret visit to Tehran in the middle of July. It also said: Damascus circles admitted this when they were faced with this information, but pointed out that the reason for the Syrian forces' presence in Iranian territory was to prevent the Kurds from threatening order and security in their areas.

It has also been reported that the two Syrian brigades have been stationed at a post very close to the Iraqi-Iranian border after being equipped for service. That post lies in the desert away from waterways.

The magazine, which is published in Paris, stressed that the Syrian charge d'affaires in Tehran was entrusted with the task of secretly supervising the Syrian forces.

'Syrian Vanguard' Condemnation

JN081439 Baghdad INA in English 1430 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 8 Oct (INA)--Syrian vanguard workers called upon Syrian workers to refrain from supplying the Persian enemy with any kind of support and to boycott shipping of goods and ammunition to Iran.

In a statement widely distributed here the vanguard workers called on the Syrian people to revolt against traitorous Al-Asad regime, restore Syrian workers' glories and to assure their Arab identity.

The statement condemned Syrian regime's assistance to the Persian puppet regime instead of siding with Iraq who fights for the liberation of its usurped territories and waters.

Syrian vanguard workers in their statement said there are no logical justification whether on national or pan-Arab levels for the Syrian support of Iran except the similarity between them being racists and Zionist stooges.

Food Shipments

JN081744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] People arriving in Paris from Damascus say that the Syrian regime continues to buy large quantities of foodstuffs and canned foods from Greece and other European states and to ship these immediately to Iran.

This is within the framework of the cooperation and coordination existing between the Syrian regime and the racist Persian regime in Iran.

LIBYAN COMMITTEE CONDEMNS LIBYA'S SUPPORT FOR IRAN

JN081521 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpt] London, 8 Oct (INA)--The Committee in Defense of Human Rights and Political Detainees in Libya has described the stand taken by traitor Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and his partner in Damascus, traitor ruler Hafiz al-Asad, on the side of the racist Persians against Iraq as the meeting of two criminals who have turned themselves into a servile plotting tool in the service of the enemies of Arabism.

In a statement issued today, the committee appealed to the steadfast Arab Libyan people to stand in one line and declare their condemnation and rejection of the shameful stand which offends the Arabism of Libya and its people, who have always been pioneers in the battles for Arab rights throughout our Arab nation's history. It also appealed to the Libyan Armed Forces to take a firm stand against agent Al-Qadhdhafi, who has disclosed his grudge against Arabism and its fateful issues, and to turn the situation in the interest of the Arab masses, as well as to foil Al-Qadhdhafi's continuous attempts to discredit these masses' honor.

The committee greeted the Arab leader Saddam Husayn and the heroic people of Iraq, who are waging the battle of liberation and dignity to restore their rights to sovereignty over their territories and waters from the racist Persian clique. The committee stressed that the battle being waged by Iraq against this clique, which brags about religion, is the battle of all the Arabs and is a ray of hope for the liberation of the Arab will and the restoration of the occupied Arab territories.

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS ON FIGHTING

Envoys to 27 Countries

JN081810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA)--Five Iraqi envoys began tours today, carrying messages from President Saddam Husayn to the kings and presidents of 27 countries in Europe, Africa and Asia.

The written messages which the Iraqi envoys are carrying deal with the latest developments in the fighting on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and with the dangers resulting from the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

Na'im Haddad, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and National Assembly speaker, will visit Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland and the GDR. 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, RCC member and minister of local government, will visit Italy, Spain, Austria, the FRG and Sweden. Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, minister of higher education and scientific research, will visit India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, China and Japan. Minister of State Hashim Hasan will visit Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Kenya. Youth Minister Karim Mahmud will visit Turkey and Greece.

The Iraqi envoys stated that they will brief the heads of the friendly states on the dimensions of the Persian aggressions and encroachments against Iraqi territories and waters. They added that they will also explain Iraq's peaceful stand before and after the eruption of fighting as well as the racist Persian regime's stand on the sympathetic initiative offered by Iraq to stop fighting and hold negotiations.

Message From Saudi King

JN081636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia dealing with the latest developments and events on the eastern border of the Arab homeland.

The message was conveyed to President Saddam by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, Saudi minister of education and personal envoy of His Majesty King Khalid, during his meeting with the president here today.

President Saddam Husayn informed the Saudi envoy of the military position on the battle-front and the big victories and heroic epics scored by the Iraqi Armed Forces against the Persian aggressors.

The Saudi envoy arrived in Baghdad last night. In a statement upon his arrival, he said that he brought a written message to President Saddam Husayn from his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with bilateral relations and the developments in the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Message to Turkish President

JN081904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1823 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 8 Oct (INA)--Turkish President Lt Gen Kenan Evren received a written message from President Saddam Husayn.

Iraqi Youth Minister Karim Mahmud Husayn conveyed the message to President Evren during a meeting held here today.

President Saddam Husayn's envoy, Karim Mahmud Husayn, briefed the Turkish president on the developments in the situation on the eastern wing of the Arab homeland. He also outlined the dimensions of the Iranian aggressions on the Iraqi border before the eruption of the battles and the racist Persian regime's violations of international agreements regulating Iraqi-Iranian relations. Karim Mahmud Husayn also explained the Iranian regime's ambitions in the Arab Gulf.

Karim Mahmud Husayn stated that he assured the Turkish president of the appreciation of the Iraqi Government and people for the Turkish people's stands and for the joint cooperation between the two countries.

He added that he discussed with the Turkish president means of further entrenching the bonds of cooperation, particularly during this stage, as the area is facing a hostile assault aimed against the peoples' will and at a time when Iraq is being subjected to violations of its sovereignty.

President Saddam Husayn's envoy is scheduled to meet with Turkish President Evren and his prime minister once again tomorrow.

The Iraqi youth minister arrived here within the framework of a tour during which he will also visit Greece, to convey messages from President Saddam Husayn to the Turkish and Greek presidents.

BAGHDAD REPORTS MAURITANIAN SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN081639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Mauritanian President Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala has affirmed that the battle Iraq is waging on the eastern flank of the Arab nation is also Mauritania's battle, pointing out that what harms Iraq also harms Mauritania.

During his meeting with the Iraqi ambassador in Nouakchott, the Mauritanian president said: We understand well the meaning of the battle being waged by Iraq and we thus support Iraq with all our potential. Indeed, we are ready to fulfill all that we are asked to do.

The Mauritanian president added that this is our duty, and we can distinguish black from white.

The Mauritanian president requested the ambassador to convey his regards and best wishes for the victory of our heroic army to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people.

The ambassador had conveyed the regards of President Saddam Husayn to his brother Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala and the regards of the Iraqi people to the Arab Mauritanian people.

The ambassador also gave an explanation on the battle Iraq is waging on the Arab homeland's eastern flank to defend the Arab nation's dignity and honor.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN REPORTS PESHMERGA OPERATIONS

JN081923 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Mergah Sur--Our party's rightwing peshmerga recently carried out several fedayeen operations against the Ba'th occupation regime's forces. We have received the following details on the enemy's losses on the battlefield:

On 23 September 1980, our peshmerga hit the (Eshkawtyan) Battalion in the Mergah Sur District. The enemy's losses were as follows: a military personnel carrier burned, a military command jeep destroyed, four enemy soldiers killed and two others wounded.

On 24 September 1980, peshmerga of the second branch hit a hostile position in (Garwa Sarki), Mergah Sur District. The enemy's losses were as follows: 15 enemy soldiers killed, 10 others wounded and 1 gun destroyed.

On 28 September 1980, peshmerga fighters hit the enemy's forces in (Kawlana Surki), Mergah Sur District. The enemy's losses were as follows: four killed and two wounded.

Firm victory for the Kurdistan peshmerga, who are struggling to establish democratic rule in Iraq and genuine autonomous rule in Kurdistan.

KING HUSAYN REITERATES SUPPORT FOR IRAQ IN INTERVIEW

JN082027 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1826 GMT 8 Oct 80

["Full recording" of interview granted to an unidentified Monte Carlo radio correspondent by King Husayn in Amman "this evening"--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Your Majesty, Jordan's clear and frank stand of support for Iraq in its war with Iran has become clear to all. The question is: Are their certain limits to Jordan's support for Iraq? And if there are such limits, what is the extent of this support?

[Answer] In fact, this support is in harmony with what every citizen in this country feels. We are the heirs of the great Arab revolution and we are in a battle we consider to be pan-Arab, a battle in which we stand by the side of the brothers in Iraq, whose stand is one of pride and glory.

The war was imposed on them and they are waging it as one family, one hand and one heart to defend their rights and restore their territories--the restoration of Shatt al-'Arab and the return of the three Arab islands to their people and owners--and to eventually have a future in which there is well-being and peace of mind for all in the region and in which Arab-Iranian relations are built on sound bases of mutual respect so as to get rid of the legends we have heard and lived for a long time about the strength of a certain side, as if it is responsible for the region. It is the legend of the region's policeman and the side that has regrettably done all it could to threaten Iraq and disavow concluded agreements and treaties for a very long period of time. It also threatened the brothers in the gulf and the Arab brothers everywhere, doing so in an undignified and improper manner.

The result was this presence of the fleets of the world giants facing one another and seizing the opportunities to exercise their roles in the region and impose some sort of hegemony. Therefore, what we hope for as a result of all that has taken place is an end to this situation so that the region will settle down. This will also lead to stability in the world and then we, the Arabs, will pay attention to the other challenges we have to face.

We took the side of Iraq because it has always taken the side of the Arabs and has offered and given without giving thought to profits or losses. Iraq is also our depth. If it faces dangers there, we face it here. It is illogical for us to wait for our brothers to stand by our side and with us--and they did so without questions or hesitation--and then not to stand by their side with all our capabilities and potentials.

We are not advocates of war, and we desired that the situation would not develop to such an extent and that issues would be solved on the bases of fraternity and joint interest, but Iran went too far. Therefore, the danger there is also like the danger we face here in the confrontation of Zionism. We had to be faithful to the mission for which all the free Arabs struggled in the great Arab revolution. Otherwise, what is the meaning of talking and saying that the danger threatening any part of the Arab world threatens the entire Arab world? What is the content of what we always say--that we believe in pan-Arabism?

Actually, the issue is sometimes depicted as if the Arabs are fighting brothers in religion, or depicted as if the Arabs are fighting Muslims. This is really something surprising, strange and painful because if Iran is really following the path of Islam and its teachings, God would have guided it before toward adopting stands and following policies that make it, indeed, give a real picture of what we all believe in--the hope of the entire world--and deal with the matter in a manner different from the one it followed, which we find only as a continuation of what existed before.

This is the situation. We are with the Arabs and for the Arabs. There is no room for showmanship in our feelings. We take pride first and last in our affiliation to the family of the prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him. We are also the heirs of the great Arab revolution and the carriers of its banner.

[Question] Your Majesty, some circles say that your standing in one trench with Iraq in these crucial circumstances entails certain risks for Jordan. What is your reply to those who fear a reaction against Jordan?

[Answer] True, it may entail risks for Jordan. But, God forbid, should Iraq stand alone in the confrontation, then in my opinion this would be the beginning of the end, for many years and possibly forever. We understand the Arabs as one nation which must defend itself. We understand the meaning of Arabism, national commitment and duty. If we are stabbed in the back, the blame would be on Jordan and others. If we allowed Iraq and the Arab region adjacent to it to be dealt such a stab, our chances of remaining steadfast would be nil.

[Question] Those who heard your recent comprehensive speech to the Arab nation felt pain and bitterness about the general Arab situation. From a position of responsibility, leadership and patriotism as well, how does Your Majesty King Husayn feel when he looks at the general Arab situation now?

[Answer] I am extremely pained. I believe others feel the same way. I am pained by the circumstances which have prevented us all from adopting a dignified and courageous stand. We expected such a stand long before now--when Lebanon suffered and endured. We are expecting this stand now.

I am thinking these days about our present situation in comparison to the time when foreign quarters were responsible for our affairs. Those quarters defended this region. Is it not painful, therefore, that the Arab himself is not clearly, frankly and unhesitatingly defending his own region, present, dignity and future and, therefore, the future of the coming generations? I am not talking now in my official capacity, but as an ordinary Arab. As an ordinary Arab I always had a more important objective than to be in the position I am in now.

[Question] Your Majesty, do you believe that the military and political activities now taking place in the Arab world here and there and in the direction of the capitals of the major powers are leading the region toward a policy of axes, or rather returning the region to the policy of axes?

[Answer] I hope this will not happen. All I wish is for everyone to stand as one rank and one hand. In my opinion, the means to end this problem and to stop the bloodshed is for Iran and the others to understand that the Arabs are standing for their rights and are determined to defend them. This would make the world respect us. It would also be the beginning of achieving other victories and fulfilling everyone's hopes.

[Question] Your Majesty, what is your reply to the reported U.S. warning to Jordan not to intervene directly in support of Iraq? Is it true that there has been a warning?

[Answer] We have not received any warning other than the statements we have heard. Naturally, they are free to express their opinions and stands and we are free to express our opinions and stands. But ours are principled opinions and stands. We respect ourselves and expect others to respect us also. We are defending our convictions in the face of any developments.

[Question] Sir, do you not think that the entire world is looking on, namely, taking the stand of a spectator toward this continuing hot confrontation between Iraq and Iran? Is there a specific interpretation of this indifference on the part of the international community toward this struggle?

[Answer] There is no doubt that there is anticipation by all, but there is also what I and we all sensed concerning a huge movement of Zionism in this world in an attempt to distort reality, to interfere in the course of matters and to exert pressure on the various parties in this world to adopt stands which Zionism may believe to be in its interest. In fact, the world must be waiting to see what we, the Arabs, will do. Surprise may have affected us differently. [sentence as heard] However, there is great hope that our brothers in the entire Arab homeland will adopt the required stand at the proper time.

[Question] Your Majesty, we would like to ask you about your anticipated visit to the Soviet Union as regards its timing and the contents of the talks. Is there a fixed date for the visit, or is it actually pending?

[Answer] The date was fixed some time ago. Undoubtedly, the visit is important under the current circumstances to exchange views with the higher Soviet leadership on all matters, whether concerning bilateral relations between Jordan and the USSR, Arab-Soviet relations or the USSR's attitude toward the region here and the different policies and problems in this world. We have stands and opinions which we will submit and about which we will exchange viewpoints.

[Question] Your Majesty, you have always said that in the great pan-Arab stands of pride, there is no room for private calculations. Has Jordan made calculations to face all the eventualities of the region's developments?

[Answer] With maximum effort. Nevertheless, Jordan must be true to the principles in which it believes. Jordan must also carry out its duty. With its people's awareness and cohesion, Jordan's potential is great. This potential is perhaps the result of its destiny of existing on the long confrontation line. Jordan moves because of what it believes is in the interest of this nation and in harmony with the policies and principles in which it believes as well as the slogans it carried and is always carrying. These stands are an extension of the stands of the fathers and grandfathers as well as the stands of manliness for which the Arab people are well-known. I beseech God to grant success to this march.

[Question] One last question, Your Majesty. Have you reached the stage of despair--which may be a strong word--concerning the Arab world's transfer to the stage of coordination and salvation from the stage of confusion it is living?

[Answer] On the contrary, sir. In fact, what I saw and sensed during my recent visit to Iraq has revived hope in me and renewed the trust that this nation has men who stand up to defend rights and honor with manliness and honor. They also stand fast in the face of all the challenges and dangers. What you find here in Jordan is not much different from that. I believe that this exists in our Arab nation. Our only hope is to see it crystallize and emerge. The challenges will inevitably make it emerge, with God's help.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty King Husayn, thank you.

BBC INTERVIEWS KING HUSAYN ON SUPPORT FOR IRAQ 8 OCT

LD090607 London BBC Television Network in English 2150 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Interview with King Husayn of Jordan conducted by BBC's Peter Snow in Amman relayed by satellite and carried on the "Newsnight" program presented by Peter Hobday]

[Text] [Peter Snow] In the last 24 hours, Britain and America have expressed concern that Jordan's King Husayn is getting dangerously overinvolved in the gulf war. Jordan is now the only one of Iraq's neighbors which has expressed complete support for Iraq and has actually been putting that into effect. King Husayn has announced here: Iraq is part of us and we are part of Iraq.

He has opened his port Aqaba to ships carrying cargoes for Iraq which no longer feel it safe to go to gulf ports and were denied access through Syria. He has commandeered private commercial transport here, ordered it to carry goods to Baghdad. He has, some reports say, opened his airfields to Iraqi planes for shelter, and Arab newspapers in Beirut and Kuwait say that he has sent as many as 40,000 troops to the Iraqi frontier or even into the fighting itself, as the Jordanian contribution to what he sees as a pan-Arab cause. There is no doubt of Jordan's indebtedness to Iraq, which in the last year or so has provided more than 100 million pounds in financial aid and other projects in Jordan.

But why has King Husayn gone this far in support of Iraq? I have just been talking to him.

[Question] King Husayn, can you tell us, are your troops now in Iraq or are they on their way to Iraq?

[Answer] No, there are no Jordanian formations in Iraq at this time, and in fact all that happened in Jordan since the commencement of the hostilities was limited to putting the Jordanian forces in a state of alert.

[Question] Have you any plans to send your troops to Iraq?

[Answer] We have no imminent plans to send troops to Iraq, and the reason is that Iraq from the outset gave us the impression that they were confident they could handle the situation on their own, and that they did not seek any physical support to them from Jordan, in the form of troops. However, I cannot speak for the future; and if there is any need for physical support to Iraq, we have made it quite clear we will examine the situation and we will not hesitate because we support Iraq fully in this particular situation.

[Question] King, if you send troops to Iraq, if you are asked to send the men, you agree to send them as you have indicated, that you will--I am right--you may well send them if you are asked to?

[Answer] If we are asked to, yes.

[Question] If you send troops to Iraq, aren't you just widening a war that might have otherwise exhausted itself? If you did not intervene, might it not finish of its own accord, if you didn't help?

[Answer] This is precisely the question I would like to pose to so many who have wondered about our position and attitude. I know first of all that if Jordan is open in its position, there are others in this entire area who may feel exactly as we do, but I would have thought that a clear Arab position in this issue of support to Iraq, to a just cause would have shortened the conflict rather than prolonged it. What we are seeking to face up to is not born of today or these days but of a long period of time, of a history of infringements on Arab rights by Iran, but it's the whole idea and attitude of Iran in this area that we are up against, that it can fragment the area, that it can dominate the area, that it can act as a strong man in the area, that it can threaten whenever it feels like others in the area, that it is the policeman of the area.

[Question] But whatever you may feel about the rights and wrongs of this when all the other states in the area, for the moment anyway, appear to be keeping out of this, why are you so enthusiastic about getting involved?

[Answer] I am not enthusiastic about getting involved, but there is a crisis.

[Question] Aren't you getting further than you need to go, do you really need to go this far?

[Answer] No, I do not think so, I do not think that if I live up to the commitments that are within me and within the people of Jordan to the Arab cause, to Arab dignity and the Arab future, that I have gone even far enough.

[Question] Now the Americans have publicly warned you last night not to take sides in this way. What do you say to them and to others in the West who feel that you are going too far?

[Answer] I would like to say that they can look at the area once again. What I seek is an Arab world that can look after itself, to dispell in the minds of any in this world that there is a vacuum that needs them to come and fill it. Just look at the gulf and at the navies of the United States and Soviet Union facing each other there. This is (?born of the) situation that led to the erruption in the area. What we are trying to address ourselves to is a removal of the causes for this tension that does not only jeopardize and threaten the entire area....

[Question] You mean removing the Iranian regime?

[Answer] Not the Iranian regime so much but the Iranian mentality that has persisted for far too long, of almost hostility toward the Arabs in the area, Iraq and others.

[Question] Do you want to see President Saddam Husayn destroying the Iranian regime, bringing it down?

[Answer] I would like to see everyone deal with the problems of others, as in their rights and basing their relations, and the future relations of all on mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of each other.

[Question] And this is something that if necessary you are prepared to see your soldiers, Jordanian soldiers fighting and dying for this cause?

[Answer] If an inch of Arab soil is threatened by any outside force, we will do our best to defend it. This is our cause here; how can we look to any to help us in the face of danger if we are not prepared ourselves to stand by others when they are fighting for their land and their rights.

[Question] But isn't it a few square miles of desert between Iraq and Iran? Does it matter that much?

[Answer] A few square miles from where we stand on the frontline with Israel, I mean Amman and beyond Amman.

[Question] Can you tell us, in the past you have been criticized for occasionally acting on impulse for doing things without very carefully considering the consequences. Many people see you in that position today. Do you accept that that is possible, that you are in a way giving an emotional response to this call from Iraq.

[Answer] It is not an emotional response and there isn't a call, there is a duty that we are fulfilling. Iraq had to stand on its own to defend its rights; it did not seek any help or assistance from us. We did what we felt was our duty following a careful examination of the situation, the background, the historical background in particular, and we know that it is a just cause and we know that hopefully out of this darkness will come a bright dawn of better relations between hopefully the Iranian and the Arab people, Iraq involved as well as the entire area to be a more stable and more secure when many of the problems we have all inherited will be removed. [sentence as heard]

[Snow] Thank you very much, King Husayn.

DAILY SCORNS U.S. ADVICE AGAINST INVOLVEMENT IN WAR

JN090658 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Implications"]

[Text] We think the United States has a lot of nerve "advising" other Middle East countries not to get involved in the Iraq-Iran conflict lest they risk "widening the war."

We think this first of all because, at a time when all we want is peace and tranquility for our region, the U.S.' own policies have done so much to widen the prospects of war by providing the moral and material strength which Israel needs to carry out its persistent policies to aggression.

For years Israel has been bombing and shelling southern Lebanon with its American-supplied arms, with only the most ritualistic of U.S. protests resulting. In strict military terms, this Israeli aggression, carried out with American armaments, has been the single most important factor in widening the battleground of the Arab-Israeli conflict. (What Israel commits--again with U.S. backing--through its other policies of occupation and intimidation has certainly not markedly "narrowed" the conflict either, of course.)

Nor can America's Camp David approach to "peace", with its implicit splitting of Arab ranks and heightening of Arab resentment, be said exactly to have lessened tensions either.

With that in mind--while we're talking about "wider wars"--what spectacle presents itself to us now? That of an Iranian war machine, again massively provided by the United States, committing acts of aggression and occupation against Arab territories and waters in violation of international agreements.

With Israel scarcely able to conceal its eagerness to help replenish and sustain the Iranian war machine from its own U.S. arms stocks, is it any wonder that the Arab people view this whole business with considerable suspicion--and resent it deeply when the U.S. comes out and calls names and "warns" us not to "get involved" in the defence of our own national rights?

Isn't this the same U.S. which for years has been insisting that the Palestinian people, through their chosen representatives, should not "get involved" in the struggle for the restoration of their own homeland?

What strikes us as particularly odd is that this wilful anti-Arab policy on the part of the United States amounts at the present time to a virtual pro-Iran tilt in the current regrettable conflict, despite U.S. protestations of "neutrality."

The American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are now just 27 days short of completing one year in captivity. Significantly, the U.S. presidential elections are also just 27 days away. Does President Carter think he can secure the release of the hostages, and thus secure a second term as the "world's most powerful man," by catering to the fanatical whims of the rulers in Tehran who have the humiliation of America as one of their greatest aims?

If so, is Mr Carter prepared to do this at the expense of any future hope of gaining the friendship and cooperation of the entire Arab nation--on oil or any other matter involving America's "vital interests"?

As we are being urged not to "get involved" in a matter involving our own sovereignty and national interests, we wonder at the horrifying implications for regional stability, world economic security and the credibility of international law (and U.S. foreign policy itself) if the latest instance of aggression against the Arabs is achieved and secured and rewarded with the help of the United States of America!

VOICE OF ARAB REVOLUTION REPORTS UNREST IN IRAQ

JN071908 (Clandestine) Voice of the Arab Revolution in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The following is an exclusive report by the correspondent of the Voice of the Arab Revolution on a number of important developments taking place in Iraq during the war:

The Voice of the Arab Revolution has received the following important information on developments inside Iraq. The information was obtained from eyewitnesses and travelers coming from Baghdad.

1. A large-scale mutiny took place on Thursday among the Iraqi military units stationed near the military hospital in Basra. About 50 officers and men from the units took part in the mutiny. This mutiny prompted the military command in Basra to request assistance from the Defense Ministry. The Defense Ministry ordered the shelling of the hospital. Violent clashes erupted between the mutineers and the Iraqi Army.

2. Reports from Basra say that military operations against the centers of government and the offices of the ruling party are now a daily occurrence. Recently, several Popular Army and Ba'th Party centers were blown up in Basra. A bridge used for Iraqi Army supplies was blown up.

3. The Ba'thist militias were withdrawn from the sectors of Ath-Thawrah, Al-Karradah and Al-Basra and were sent to the battlefront. They number about 25,000 men.

4. A group of rebels attacked a center of the Ba'thist militias known as the Popular Army. The center is located in the Al-Hurriyah square in the eastern Al-Karradah area. All those inside were killed and the rebels captured all the weapons they found there.

5. Iraqi Kurdistan is seething with rebellion. Popular uprisings are occurring in all the towns of northern Iraq.

It has been learned that Saddam Husayn has sent his family to Paris via Amman for fear of the escalating conflict.

Eyewitnesses say that cars belonging to intelligence men fill the streets of Baghdad. They set up inspections, every few meters.

On another level, Tehran radio has said that Imam Khomeyni received at 1000 today Mr Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, who said after the meeting that he briefed the imam on the internal situation in Iraq. He said that the Iraqi people will not give the tyrant regime any chances and will eventually rise. He added that we must wait a little until the Iraqi people destroy terror and oppression.

GUARDS TO BE PLACED AT ALL DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

NC091233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The explosions which took place last night outside the residences of some foreign diplomats in Lebanon were the focus of attention by Foreign Ministry officials. These officials held contacts with the relevant embassies in order to inquire about the diplomats who were the targets of these attacks.

Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kasrawan Labaki has announced that a guard will be placed at all the embassies accredited to Lebanon.

AL-ASAD VISITS MOSCOW; FRIENDSHIP TREATY SIGNED

Dinner Speeches

JN082309 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow today witnessed a distinguished historic event in the relations between the two friendly countries of Syria and the Soviet Union. A treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed today amid an atmosphere of amity. The two presidents, Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhenv, signed today the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government hosted a luncheon [as heard] banquet at the Kremlin, a banquet engulfed by a very cordial atmosphere, in honor of President Hafiz al-Asad and members of the delegation accompanying him. His excellency the president and His Excellency President Leonid Brezhnev exchanged speeches during this banquet. Our radio and television team sends the following recorded dispatch:

[Begin unidentified speaker--recorded] At 1730 local time, the first session of talks began. The session was attended by members of the Syrian Arab delegation and the Soviet delegation. The two sides reviewed the Middle East situation and means of further developing the relations between the two friendly states. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and amity.

A treaty of cooperation and friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union was signed at 1900 this evening at the Kremlin. The treaty was signed for the Syrian side by President Hafiz al-Asad and for the Soviet side by President Leonid Brezhnev.

After that, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev held an evening banquet in honor of President Hafiz al-Asad and the members of his delegation. During this banquet, President al-Asad delivered the following speech:

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; friends: With the feelings of the strong friendship binding our two countries and the spirit of sincere cooperation characterizing the relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union, we came to Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The speech we have just heard from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has stressed the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and has expressed the feelings of the Soviet Union toward our country. In my name and on behalf of the Syrian party and government delegation, I thank comrade President Brezhnev for his warm welcome to us and for his appreciation of the Syrian Arab Republic's stands.

This visit is no doubt of special significance, making it different from the previous visits. This has been confirmed by the documents which we signed today and which represent a qualitative change in Syrian-Soviet relations and a framework for special relations between the two countries.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries which we signed today constitutes a unique and historic stage in the relations between the two countries and a major base for further advancing the cooperation between our two countries. Despite its current diversification, this cooperation must quickly expand to cover every activity.

The documents of this treaty achieve the interest of our peoples and the interest of the struggle to achieve just peace in our area, peace which leads to the withdrawal of the aggressors from the occupied Arab territories and the acknowledgement of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, especially their right to return to their homeland, determine their own destiny and establish their independent state on their national soil.

The ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have always proved that they achieve our countries' common interest and bolster the liberation struggle of the peoples of the world. The strengthening and qualitative development of these ties today bolsters the Arab struggle against the conspiracy of the Camp David partners and also bolsters the struggle of the socialist and progressive forces against the worldwide imperialist onslaught.

If the fruitful cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and also between our two governments and peoples has always been appreciated, given special attention and continuously bolstered, as of now this cooperation constitutes one of the strong bases which the socialist, progressive and liberation forces in the world can depend on in facing imperialist and reactionary conspiracies.

Comrade President Brezhnev, friends: You know that since the signing of the Camp David accords, our region has been facing a savage onslaught by U.S. imperialism, Zionism, the As-Sadat regime and their collaborators. This onslaught aims at depriving the Arab people of the fruits of their long struggle since the turn of this century and depriving our masses of their socialist gains. The onslaught also aims at liquidating the Palestinian question and enforcing Israeli domination over the region, thus placing the region under the domination and zone of influence of the United States.

In confronting this onslaught, Syria and its sister member states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation have adopted a solid stand, expressing the will and determination of the broad masses of the Arab people to keep this will free and independent. This stand also expresses the determination of the Arab masses to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the usurped Arab rights. We are trying to make the Arab nation unify its stands and pool its resources and energies in the service of these objectives.

In this stand we express our appreciation to the socialist bloc countries, headed by the USSR, for the assistance and support they are giving for our just struggle in defense of our territories and rights as well as our common principles and ideals. We consider the USSR as the loyal friend who has always stood by our side in our just struggle against aggression and for the sake of liberating our territory. The USSR has also stood by us in the various fields of reconstruction. Furthermore, we consider the USSR as the base on which the peoples of the world can depend for real support in their struggle for their freedom and independence and against injustice, exploitation and attempts at domination.

Honorable comrade President Brezhnev, honorable friends: We are living in an age in which mankind is exerting great efforts to eliminate hotbeds of tension in the world so as to achieve international detente and world peace and to consolidate the security of peoples. While the policy of detente is getting increasing support in the world, it is at the same time facing resistance from forces hostile to detente, forces which want to return nations to the atmosphere of the cold war--which the world has repudiated--foment regional conflicts and escalate the arms race in the world.

We see many such examples in various parts of the world. We see them very clearly in our region, where U.S. imperialism, under the false claim of working for peace, is flooding Israel with weapons and supplying the As-Sadat regime with military equipment.

It is thus encouraging the continuation of aggression and is ruling out just and comprehensive peace, since it has openly declared that it is unconditionally supporting aggressor Israel and is unconditionally supporting As-Sadat's betrayal of his nation and also encouraging him to continue to plot against the Arab nation.

In such a situation and circumstances, it is clear that the first and main danger faced by our region is the continued Israeli aggression, which is backed by U.S. imperialism and its agents. Thus, our Arab nation must turn its concern to this danger. All Arab resources must be pooled to face and eliminate this danger. This is what we have always been stressing to our Arab brothers and what we have been trying to achieve through Arab solidarity based on resisting imperialism and Zionism.

This is the danger behind the continued Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon, the savage attacks on our Palestinian Arab people, the savage oppressive measures in the occupied Arab territories and the conspiracies against the Syrian Arab Republic. Imperialism is using agents, including criminals and traitors, in these conspiracies.

Honorable Comrade President Brezhnev, honorable friends: We have come to convey to you the cordial feelings which the Syrian Arab people harbor for the Soviet leaders and peoples. We have also come to convey the Syrian people's determination to strengthen the ties of cooperation between the two countries. Allow me to express once again our profound thanks for the traditional hospitality, warm welcome and good reception you accorded us.

Finally, I salute my dear friends the honorable Comrade President Leonid Brezhnev and wish him continued good health, happiness and long life. I also salute the peoples of the USSR and wish them continued success in all walks of life. I salute the strong Arab-Soviet friendship.

President Leonid Brezhnev also delivered a speech at the banquet in which he welcomed His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the delegation accompanying him. He stressed that the friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria symbolizes the unity of socialism and national liberation forces and their cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Brezhnev added: We made a new important step today by signing the treaty of friendship and joint cooperation between the two friendly countries, the thing which will enrich the developing relations between us.

Brezhnev pointed out that this treaty is called upon to serve and purify the Middle East situation and to establish a just and genuine peace there. This treaty has no other objectives and is not aimed against other states. This is a treaty for peace and not for war, for defending the states' security against those who are trying to impose their hegemony, usurp the states' resources and frighten the states with military bases.

Brezhnev touched on the situation in the Arab Gulf. He said that the imperialists desire to use the two fighting parties to restore their control over Iran and to strike at Arab unity. Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union does not intend to interfere in the conflict between Iraq and Iran. He added in this regard: We say to others, hands off the events there and that no one outside the area's states has the right to interfere in its affairs or to claim protection over this area.

As for the Middle East situation, Brezhnev asserted that the Arabs must regain their rights and occupied territories. He said that the continuous development of cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union will positively contribute to bringing about a settlement for the Middle East issue.

In conclusion President Brezhnev greeted President Hafiz al-Asad and those accompanying him and wished them continuous good health and happiness. [end recording]

8 Oct Talks

JN090827 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The first round of talks between the Syrian side, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, and the Soviet side, headed by Chairman Leonid Brezhnev, began at 1730 Moscow time yesterday, corresponding to 1630 Damascus time.

A general review of bilateral relations and the most important international issues, particularly the Middle East issue, was held during this session.

Chairman Brezhnev stressed the importance of relations between Syria and the Soviet Union and their development. He praised Syria's role in confronting the Camp David conspiracy and the plot against the Arab nation. Chairman Brezhnev asserted the support of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Arab people in Syria and their full backing for their just struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

Speaking at the session, President Hafiz al-Asad explained Syria's firm stand on the Arab-Zionist conflict and Syria's serious and continued efforts for an effective Arab solidarity to confront the Zionist aggression and liberate the occupied Arab land.

President al-Asad also clarified Syria's policy in thwarting the Camp David plot and the measures taken by Syria to thwart the conspiracy being hatched against it and its national, pan-Arab and progressive line.

A frank and friendly atmosphere prevailed during the talks between the Syrian and Soviet sides. Viewpoints between the two sides were in agreement on all the topics discussed.

The first session ended at 1815 Damascus time.

TEXT OF SOVIET-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

For Moscow media coverage of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow and the text of the Soviet-Syrian friendship treaty, signed on 8 October 1980 in Moscow, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 9 Oct Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 8 OCT

JN090638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--'Abdallah al-Khamiri PDRY minister of state for cabinet affairs and special envoy of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, arrived in Damascus at 2015 this evening. Al-Khamiri was received at Damascus international airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; the PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus; and several senior Foreign Ministry officials.

In a statement on arrival, Al-Khamiri said: I am to convey an oral message to President Hafiz al-Asad from his brother President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealing with consultations among the nonaligned countries and with bilateral relations.

Al-Khamiri is on a tour, which has included Libya and Algeria, during which he conveyed messages from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Chadli Bendjedid.

ALGERIA

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH GDR DELEGATION

LD082116 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Abdelghani received this evening at the government palace a Democratic German parliamentary delegation led by Mr Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber and deputy chairman of the Council of State. The meeting afforded an opportunity for the study of bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. The meeting was attended by Brother Jallul Mala'ika 'Hadj Yala, minister of finance.

Sindermann earlier visited the Al-Alya cemetery where he laid a wreath at the tomb of the late president, Houri Boumediene.

MOROCCO

MOROCCAN-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS HELD

LD082124 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The Moroccan-Bulgarian negotiations which began on 2 October in Rabat has been crowned by the signing of the minutes of the meetings, which will be put before the Moroccan-Bulgarian standing committee due to meet in November in Sofia.

The negotiations were held in a cordial atmosphere and dealt with trade, industrial, technical, mineral and agricultural relations. The two delegations decided to adopt a number of resolutions designed to consolidate the two countries' relations in various fields. A number of economic projects were also discussed by Moroccan and Bulgarian experts.

In the field of minerals, the possibility of cooperation between the two countries was discussed. It was decided to intensify contacts between the Bulgarian state mining concern and the bureau of mining research and investments. It has been decided that Bulgaria is to give technical aid to Morocco. In the agricultural field, Bulgarian aid will cover a number of fields, particularly hydrology, forestry, agricultural research, cattle breeding and irrigation equipment.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA MEETS U.S. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

LD090837 Tunis L'ACTION in French 5 Oct 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "President Bourguiba Receives U.S. Under Secretary of Defense"]

[Text] At the Essaada Palace in Marsa late yesterday afternoon President Bourguiba received Robert Komer, U.S. under secretary of defense, who is making an official visit to Tunisia. After the audience, held in the presence of National Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly and U.S. Ambassador in Tunis Stephen Bosworth, Mr Robert Komer made the following statement:

"I have been received by one of the great men not only of the Maghreb but of the world. I told the president how honored I was to meet the first citizen of his country and the real father of his homeland. I assured him of the continued importance which his U.S. friends attach to the security and prosperity of the most advanced country in the Maghreb."

Before this audience the head of state had received Mr Slaheddine Baly, who reported to him on the National Defense Ministry's activities and on his working sessions with Robert Komer and the delegation accompanying him.

ISRAEL CLOSELY FOLLOWING JORDANIAN ACTIVITY

TA090737 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Oct 80 p 1

[By political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] "We will not be able to remain indifferent if Jordan increases its involvement alongside Iraq, and it may be assumed that this would bring about an escalation in the region." A warning to this effect was uttered yesterday by authoritative persons in Jerusalem, who noted that Israel is following Jordanian activity very alertly and has also expressed its concern to the United States.

This reporter has learned that the United States for its part is following very alertly declarations and reports emanating from Israel and is seeking to assess whether Israel intends to take any sort of preemptive action against Jordan.

Various Israeli personnel noted yesterday that for the time being Israel does not intend to act against Jordan, since that country's activity to date does not pose an immediate threat to Israel. At the same time, the assessment in Jerusalem is that Jordan's massive military and verbal support for Iraq goes far beyond what is obligated by Jordan's needs. Jerusalem is cognizant of a situation in which Jordan, because of its deep involvement in Iraq's war, is liable to be dragged on to a course along which it would lose control of events. It is in this connection--it is said--that Prime Minister Begin's remarks on 7 October in Bet Shemesh are to be understood, when he pointed to Jordan's unnecessary entry into the 6-day war and to the result of that intervention.

It was also noted in Jerusalem that the aid Jordan is now providing Iraq constitutes the basis for the possible future stationing of Iraqi divisions on Jordan's border with Israel. Therefore Jordan's current activity is a source of concern to Israel.

Jerusalem also views with concern the Soviet aid flowing to Iraq via the port of Al-'Aqabah. Israel is acting with restraint on this subject, but does expect a firm U.S. reaction.

Al-'Aqabah Unloading

TA090729 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] In the past 2 days seven ships from the Eastern bloc and Cuba, as well as an Iraqi and a Syrian ship have arrived at Al-'Aqabah port and are unloading equipment and arms for the Iraqi Army. All together, there were 40 ships of various kinds anchored at Al-'Aqabah yesterday.

Military sources last night confirmed that for the past 2 days the number of ships in the port of Al-'Aqabah has been increasing and that some of them are unloading equipment for the Iraqi Army. Generally, the port of Al-'Aqabah is capable of handling seven large ships at its docks. On 6 October there were 24 ships at or near the port, mainly from Greece, Denmark, France and Holland. Since then 16 more ships have arrived. Among these are three Russian freighters, two from Cuba, two from Romania, one Syrian ship and one from Iraq. From the port of Elat it appears that the equipment is being loaded into civilian trucks which immediately set out northward.

Travelers' Reports

TA081909 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1820 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 8 Oct--The Jordanian authorities have ordered residents of new buildings erected in the Jordanian capital to quickly prepare shelters against air attacks, in view of the war between Iraq and Iran and in the light of Jordan's full support of Iraq. This was related by east Jerusalem residents who arrived today from Jordan.

They told the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria that Jordan has mobilized not only refrigerated trucks and cars for Iraq's war effort but also buses, in view of the serious shortage of vehicles for transportation.

Essential foods in the cities are disappearing from the stores and an unparalleled rise in prices has affected all goods. The residents of Jordan already feel that their country is in a state of war, the more so after car owners were told to paint their headlights blue.

INITIAL REACTION TO SYRIAN-SOVIET TREATY

TA090930 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Oct 80 p 1

[By Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Granot]

[Text] The decision by the USSR and Syria to launch a struggle against Zionism and the possibility that the USSR will get independent bases on Syrian soil are, according to personnel in Israel, the two serious points in the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union which was signed yesterday in Moscow.

Paragraph 3 of the treaty, which was signed by Brezhnev and Al-Asad, states, among other points, that "Zionism is one of the forms and manifestations of racism, and therefore Syria and the Soviet Union confirm their resolution to launch an indefatigable struggle against it." This is the first time that the USSR has undertaken to struggle against Zionism within the framework of a friendship treaty with an Arab country.

With respect to the establishment of independent Soviet bases on Syrian soil, the treaty does not refer to this directly, but sources in Israel estimate, on the basis of various reports, that the erection of such bases is feasible within the framework of paragraph 10 of the treaty, which speaks of "development of military cooperation" on the basis of "appropriate agreements to be concluded between the two countries."

Yosef Wachsman reports: In a first reaction to the Syrian-Soviet agreement, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning that it worsens the situation in the Middle East and increases Soviet influence. Speaking to MA'ARIV, the minister, who returned last night from a month-long visit to the United States and Europe, said he would have to know more details about the essence of the agreement before giving a full response.

Mr Shamir is to meet tomorrow with Prime Minister Begin to report on his trip.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS, MAKES AIRPORT STATEMENT

TA082148 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 8 Oct--"The events of the war between Iraq and Iran jolted the European policymakers, and I hope that by the time the summit of the heads of the nine convenes in early December they will reassess the Venice declarations," Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated Wednesday evening upon his return to Ben-Gurion Airport following a 23-day trip to the United States and Western Europe.

In his view, it is to be expected that by that time they will have weighed and examined anew the stand that found expression in the Venice declarations, in which support was expressed for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state headed by the PLO. At the same time, it is not to be expected that in such a brief period the West European states will change their basic stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Speaking with reporters at the airport, the minister said that deep anxiety exists in Europe over the war between Iraq and Iran. In particular, they are asking what the USSR's stand will be in this war.

Regarding Jordan's involvement in this conflict, the foreign minister asserted only: "That involvement raises a problem." He was not prepared to expand on this subject since he was not yet in possession of the required reports to enable him to express a more detailed opinion.

In reply to another question, Mr Shamir totally rejected the idea of accepting European guarantees for Israel's security. "This suggestion is constantly being raised mainly by the media, which proposed the idea of European soldiers being sent to our arena to safeguard Israel's security. But this is something absurd which cannot contribute to peace," Mr Shamir said.

In his talks with the heads of the EEC, the problem of the resurgence of anti-Semitism in Europe, in the wake of the explosion in Paris last Friday, was also raised. His interlocutors expressed their concern over this phenomenon.

"There is anxiety in Europe among those persons who are asking themselves if this is not a sign of the renewal of the Nazi atrocities," Mr Shamir said. He explained that, by encouraging Palestinian terrorism, several European states were in fact encouraging the European terrorist organizations, which enjoy the assistance of the Arab terrorist movements.

Summing up his talks in the United States, where he met with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Mr Shamir said that the United States is interested in progress in the peace process and is striving to reach an autonomy agreement. The Americans are working to expedite the negotiations, but there is no connection between these efforts and the presidential election. In his view, it is not to be expected that in the 25 days until the U.S. election any crucial development will occur on the autonomy issue.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL VIEWS AUTONOMY TALKS

TA081303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Interview of Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky by commentator 'Anat Sharan--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Kubersky, with your permission, we will now move on from the issue of the local authorities to the autonomy issue, with which you are also dealing. Tomorrow night you are going to Washington with a document stating the Israeli position and next week I understand that Minister Burg will be going to Washington. The question is why is Israel insisting on the fact that contacts should continue on such a level that [words indistinct] as we know and in fact we are not waiting for the summit conference to convene in order for something to improve?

[Answer] Israel's political interests demand [words indistinct] the Camp David process because, for the moment, this is the only process and this is the only program agreed upon between the United States, Egypt and Israel as the way to deal with this issue. The Egyptian cessation of the talks was, in fact, a breach of a commitment between the parties at Camp David. When it was decided to resume the contacts, Israel, because of its adherence to the Camp David solution and with its commitment to Camp David, insisted that the negotiations should continue.

[Question] All the time? Even....

[Answer--interrupting the question] Two things were agreed to specifically and a country must see to it that matters agreed upon should be maintained. The main agreement was on the resumption of the talks at a date to be agreed upon and there was also agreement on a joint examination of a proposal concerning the possibility of holding a summit. The position of the Government of Israel was that the talks should be resumed and only next week the Egyptians are going to keep those commitments they took upon themselves and which were announced by Sol Linowitz after his meeting with President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin.

[Question] That is, you believe there is a point to continue with the contacts, even on those levels?

[Answer] Without contacts there will never be any chance of progress. Even with contacts it is still not certain that every one will lead to results, but the accumulated result of many contacts is undoubtedly the only way to persist in such negotiations.

MODA'I CITES PROGRESS IN OIL TALKS WITH U.S.

TA081746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Following 2 days of talks in Washington, Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said that progress has been made in the talks between Israel and the United States on formulating the emergency oil supply agreement. Moda'i met this morning with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and with Energy Secretary Richard Duncan.

[Begin recording] [Shalom Qital] The progress in the talks lies in the U.S. agreement to arrive at a precise formulation with Israel on when the emergency oil supply agreement is to be implemented. On the other hand, there is no agreement on the extent of the U.S. commitment or on the extent of the compensation. Further talks will be needed to conclude the talks, and these will be held next week in Washington or in Paris, which has been chosen for this purpose for technical reasons having to do with the timetables of the U.S. and Israeli representatives. Following today's talks at the State Department, Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i told us:

[Moda'i] Progress was definitely made. I can now say that I hope we are arriving at a summation of the entire subject, including the issues which, as I have said, have been in contention. Not everything has as yet been settled.

[Qital] What about the matter of compensation to Israel for an increase in oil market prices during a crisis?

[Moda'i] This issue is part of the criteria but in the form of a formulation which still has to be drawn up.

[Qital] Minister Moda'i also told us that at this time the situation does not require the implementation of the oil agreement between Israel and the United States. The war between Iraq and Iran came up in the talks only indirectly. This is Shalom Qital, Washington. [end recording]

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER BEGINS LATIN AMERICA VISIT

For reportage on the visit of Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich to Argentina, see the Argentine section of the 9 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ETHIOPIA

BULGARIAN CP OFFICIAL DOINOV CONCLUDES VISIT

LD081906 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Ognyan Doinov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has expressed the confidence that Ethiopia's struggle against external invaders and expansionists to defend its revolution and national entity will be successful. He also expressed confidence that Ethiopia will realize its goals of revolutionary economic development.

Comrade Doinov was speaking on his departure for home today at the end of a working visit to Ethiopia.

EPLF RADIO REPORTS COMMANDO ACTIVITY IN ERITREA

LD081244 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrigna 0400 GMT 8 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Ginda: Commandos of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF] stationed in the eastern zone entered the town of Ginda and attacked an enemy patrol near the railway station. In the attack, that took place on 5 October, the EPLF commandos killed one enemy soldier and seriously wounded many others.

Meanwhile, EPLF commandos stationed near Asmara entered the city on 5 October and liquidated the traitor Samuel Mehari Debrezion. Samuel Mehari was a person who defected to the enemy on 12 May 1975, betraying the masses. Samuel had also been instrumental in the killing and imprisonment by the enemy of many people in Asmara while he was operating as an agent.

SOMALIA

SOMALI FRONTS REPORT CLASHES WITH ETHIOPIAN FORCES

LD081334 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 8 Oct 80 EA

[Text] On 30 September the gallant Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] fighters attacked troops of the black Abyssinian colonialist forces in (Kebri Beyah), 50 km from Jijiga. In the clash, the freedom fighters reduced two armored vehicles to ashes and destroyed five trucks. The WSLF forces killed a number of soldiers, including one colonel, on the spot. The gallant freedom fighters returned to their bases safely.

The heroic freedom fighters of Somali Abo were engaged in a bitter clash with black Abyssinian troops at (Kebri Olfa), in Bale region, on 25 September. The Abo freedom fighters killed 30 Abyssinian enemy soldiers and wounded many others. The Somali Abo fighters returned to their bases without suffering any casualties.

In another clash between Somali Abo freedom fighters and black Abyssinian forces in Moyale in Sidamo region, the freedom fighters killed 90 enemy soldiers and wounded many others. The fighters also captured 44 AK rifles in the clash, which took place on 29 September. In this fighting, the Abyssinians were taught an unforgettable lesson.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH LABOR LEADERS

AB090847 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The workers of the Central African Republic are always in the thoughts of the head of state. Yesterday he held an important meeting which was attended by the ministers of justice and labor, public service and posts and telecommunications. It was also attended by the bureau of the CAR General Workers Union as well as the head of state's permanent undersecretary and his legal adviser.

During the meeting, the labor leaders discussed with the head of state and the members of the government some problems facing the Central African Republic. After reporting to the meeting on his recent visit to Paris, and especially on his contacts with a number of French businessmen who desire to work for our country's economic recovery by making appropriate investments, Mr David Dacko emphasized the intolerable and thoughtless nature of some recent labor strikes which paralyze our economic recovery. The head of state then talked about the measures being taken to ensure the country's oil supply for next year.

The president--who is fully aware of the problems now facing the country--explained that he and his government are very much aware of the workers demands. He stated that everything cannot be done at once in view of the economic and financial situation in which the former regime had left the country, adding, however, that the government will succeed with the help and understanding of the CAR workers. The minister of justice and labor explained that the economic recovery of the Central African Republic has been made more difficult by the international economic situation and especially by the considerable increase in the cost of transportation, which affects the prices of imported goods. He said the Central African Republic is among the countries most affected because of its geographical position.

Replying on behalf of the workers, the assistant secretary general of the CAR General Workers Union thanked the president for taking the initiative of summoning the meeting. Concerning the problem of the closure of the OCPT [CAR Posts and Telecommunications Department], the assistant secretary general asked the head of state to cancel the government's decision. The head of state replied that he would carefully examine this request, but asked the minister of posts and telecommunications to take severe and exemplary measures against all the officials guilty of embezzlement.

Mr David Dacko announced to the labor leaders that another meeting, which will be attended by several members of the government, will be held later to examine the country's economic situation and the ways and means of obtaining the necessary funds for the country's economic recovery.

Postal, Telecommunications Strike

AB081151 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Bangui, 8 Oct (AFP)--The Central African Republic has closed its postal and telecommunications service and ordered military protection for installations after a postal strike broke out last week. The posts and telecommunications minister, Marc Babel Bedan, announced yesterday the total closure of the service following the strike of its personnel that started Friday. The minister also called on civilian and military authorities to bar access to all postal buildings and installations until there could be set up new structures to assure the normal, effective operation of postal and communications services.

CHAD

CURRENT FAN OFFENSIVE COULD BE DECISIVE

AB081605 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 8 Oct 80

[By Jean Marie Wetzel]

[Text] Yaounde, 8 Oct (AFP)--The fight for the control of Ndjamena in Chad's six-month-old civil war seems to have increased in intensity, with the forces of rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre claiming to have taken positions inside the main airfield held by troops loyal to President Oueddei Goukouni.

Mr Habre's spokesman Michel Froud today telephoned the AFP bureau here from northern Cameroon to say that Mr Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN) had occupied the magazine on the airfield perimeter and captured part of the airport.

Mr Froud also said that Farcha, a suburb on the far side of the airfield which has so far been untouched by the battle for the capital, was in flames after intensive shelling by FAN artillery.

Observers in Yaounde, following developments in Chad since Mr Habre's forces claimed to have launched a general offensive three days ago, said it was possible that the decisive battle was underway.

FAN forces launched their offensive before dawn on Monday with an attack on the gendarmerie headquarters to the northeast of the airport.

(The Chadian capital is bordered to the south by the Chari River, separating Chad from Cameroon. Prior to the assault the Habre camp had been roughly in the east of the city, while Mr Goukouni's People's Armed Forces (FAP) and the allied forces of Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl held the west of Ndjamena. If the FAN claims prove founded, Mr Habre's forces have managed to circle round the northern part of the capital.)

The observers said that if Mr Habre captured the whole airfield he would cut off Mr Goukouni's headquarters in the old European district of central Ndjamena from Farcha, the location of his vital link across the Chari into Cameroon. On the basis of partial reports from the battlefield it was too early to predict the outcome of the battle for Ndjamena. However, it seemed inevitable that the state of the war would be significantly altered one way or another when this latest round of bitter fighting was over.

TOGO FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROPOSED TALKS

AB081537 Paris AFP in French 1105 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Lome,8 October (AFP)--The Togolese minister of foreign affairs said on Wednesday morning that the proposed Lome meeting on Chad is not a meeting of factions but a conference between the OAU subcommittee, the leader of the Popular Armed Forces, President Oueddei Goukouni, and the leader of the Command Council of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN], Mr Hissein Habre.

Mr Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo pointed this out in a press statement after learning of a press release issued from Ndjamena on 7 October according to which the Command Council of Mr Hissein Habre's FAN has complained about the successive postponements of the Lome meeting between the factions in the Chadian conflict.

The OAU subcommittee for Chad includes Togo and three other countries which have been chosen to provide troops to serve as buffer forces between the warring factions in Ndjamena within the framework of the implementation of a cease-fire. The three countries are Benin, Congo and Guinea.

ZAIRE

OFFICIAL INFORMS BUSINESSMEN ON FINANCIAL MEASURES

AB081927 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1415 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Oct (AZAP)--Speaking in Brussels recently to industrialists who are members of Fabrimetal (Belgian Federation of Industrial Enterprises for Mechanical and Electrical Manufacturing and Transformation of Plastic Materials), the administration delegate of Aneza (National Association of Zairian Enterprises), Citizen Munga Wa Nyasa, discussed the present economic situation of Zaire, as seen by the Aneza.

The aim of the conference, which was entirely based on the Mobutu plan and the results expected from its implementation, was to attrack new investments into Zaire. The explanations given by Citizen Munga to his Belgian audience seem to have been valuable since they enabled Belgian businessmen to gain a clear idea about the major guidelines of the Mobutu plan and its level of realization.

The orderly management of public property, economic and financial stabilization of the country, and giving a new impetus to production were the major topics which were fully explained and which particularly interested the audience. Because of the importance of this report, the economic section of AZAP has taken major extracts from it in the following passage:

Citzen Munga explained Zaire's efforts to bring order in the Bank of Zaire, the financial departments and the state enterprises. In accordance with the institutional plan, the Bank of Zaire accepted the appointment by the IMF of a principal director. As far as the management of foreign exchange is concerned, in order to ensure its full repatriation and allotment for essential operations, certain measures have been taken so that, thanks to a system of compulsory payment by irrevocable documentary credits, to make it almost impossible to avoid repatriation of foreign exchange within the stipulated period.

Other arrangements have been made for imports so that through a system of export revenue preallocation quotas, essential imports can be provided. Thus, 30 percent to exporters and 55 percent to accredited commercial banks, which allocate it according to established regulations.

Concerning the Department of Finance, the post of a principal director, whose role is to see that the budget ceiling is respected, has been created. Likewise, a pay directorate has been created and entrusted with the exclusive management of remuneration in the public sector, including that for the personnel of teaching departments and the Department of National Defense, as well as for the personnel of the OFIDA (Customs and Excise Bureau). OFIDA's duty is to ensure better collection of revenue from customs and excise, particularly through formulating better tax policy and combatting fraud in imports and exports.

The aim of these measures is to improve public finances and reduce the budget deficit to a level compatible with the aims of the country's socioeconomic recovery program.

In state enterprises, emphasis has been placed on the need to make a profit and strengthen control by setting up various organizational bodies, including boards of governors, management committees and the college of accounts controllers.

Thus, the tendency of public enterprises of a commercial and industrial character to resort to taking advances from the public treasury is now eliminated; they should henceforth be able to finance themselves.

Citizen Munga reviewed the methods of implementing the stabilization plan which was drawn up by the Executive Council and the IMF and included in various letters of intent addressed to the IMF. These methods are related to public finances, the balance of payments, money supply and credit, and prices and salaries.

In this respect, Aneza's administrative delegate affirms that the national authorities have not only honored their commitments, but in certain cases have shown real prowess in applying extremely rigorous measures in the management of public finances. Among their commitments, the reduction of their budget deficit constituted the gauge for evaluating the effectiveness of the new management rules they have instituted. The maximum deficit permissible for the 1980 fiscal year was fixed at 380 million zaires, with interim amounts of 180 million zaires for 31 March and 310 million for 30 September. The deficit at these various date was nevertheless below the ceilings agreed upon. Citizen Munga views this result as a real achievement.

The Aneza administrative delegate recalled that Zaire's external debt had been reduced to acceptable proportions and that the outside world had regained confidence in our country because of the consolidation agreements signed between the national authorities and the London and Paris clubs.

According to Citizen Munga, on the basis of these accords the debt for the 1980 to 1985 period will be as follows: $536 million in 1980, $558 million in 1981, $497 million in 1982, $439 million in 1983, $378 million in 1984, and $324 million in 1985, that is, a total of $2,732,000,000.

Still in relation to external debt, it has been agreed that Zaire will repay $536 million in 1980. Citizen Munga said reassuringly that a great effort has already been made to refund $180 million. For August and September an additional sum of $65.7 million will be released.

According to the Aneza delegate, the Zairian Government's good efforts at honoring its obligations will mobilize external support in order to give the national economy a cruising speed in conformity with its dimensions, its riches and its abilities for good management.

Citizen Munga's explanations on this subject were mainly on the principal phase of the Mobutu plan, which comprises two phases--the emergency program and the program for investment in the most important sectors, particularly agriculture, mines, transport and energy.

The emergency program is aimed at ensuring the provision of indispensable basic products such as fuel, food, pharmaceutical products, agricultural material, veterinary and plant protection products, raw materials and spare parts--supplies which must be covered essentially by export revenue.

The investment program: In the sphere of agriculture, the program aims at ensuring self-sufficiency in food production, supplying locally produced raw materials for industries, and promoting the export of agricultural products in order to revive peasant farming and the agricultural industry.

In the mining sector, the program deals with the mining inventory, and expansion and rehabilitation of existing mining enterprises. It will ensure the reorganization of the transport sector in order to facilitate distribution of [word indistinct] in the agricultural areas, the bringing out of agricultural products, and the grading of the national train line in order to reduce dependence on neighboring countries in exporting mine products.

In the sphere of energy, the aim of the plan is to ensure supply of petroleum products and extend the water and electricity supply networks.

The Aneza administrative delegate also cited the development agreements reached between the Executive Council and commercial and industrial firms for production of local raw materials, the efforts Zaire is undertaking today with the help of friendly countries to reduce foreign exchange expenditure this year, the demonetization decision of 25 December 1972 [as received], as well as the application of the new investment code as constituting some of the means Zaire has adopted to revive production and encourage investment.

CAPE VERDE

ECONOMIC TALKS UNDERWAY WITH GUINEA-BISSAU, CUBAN OFFICIALS

AB081207 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Praia, 8 Oct (AFP)--Officials of Cape Verde, the independent archipelago off West Africa, are holding important economic talks here with representatives from nearby Guinea-Bissau and from Cuba.

The Guinea-Bissau delegates, led by Transport Minister Manuel Santos, are in Praia to discuss the expansion of the two countries' joint shipping line, Naguicave. The company serves Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, several Portuguese and southern Spanish ports, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Naguicave recently contacted the French-based Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas about financing the construction of two more ships that would allow the line to add service to southern Europe, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Gambia.

The Cuban delegation will take part in the third meeting of the joint Cuban-Cape Verdean commission and will meet Prime Minister Pedro Pires, as well as the ministers of health, of education and of culture.

GUINEA

TEN POLITICAL PRISONERS REPORTEDLY RELEASED

AB071940 Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 7 October (AFP)--It was learned from well-informed sources in Paris on Tuesday that about 10 political prisoners in Guinea were released over the weekend. Some of them had been condemned to death following the failure in November 1970 of an attempted invasion by Guinean exiles backed by Portuguese troops from Guinea-Bissau. The others had been imprisoned the day after a wave of demonstrations by women in Conakry and other towns in the country in August 1977. The same source notes that Mr Nabaniou Cherif, a member of the second group, was minister of Islamic affairs before his arrest.

MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

For reportage on the arrival and activities in Beijing of a Guinean military delegation led by People's Army Minister Lansane Diane, see the Middle East and African section of 7 October and subsequent issues of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

LIBERIA

MINISTER RETAINED FROM TOLBERT REGIME REPLACED

AB030816 Paris AFP in English 0703 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Monrovia, 3 Oct (AFP)--Liberia's military yesterday sacked the second in two days of the three ministers they held over from the ousted regime of President William Tolbert after they seized power last April. Alfred Kula was named as minister of action for development and progress in place of the Tolbert minister Loseni Dunzo, who did not return from a foreign trip three months ago. The government has since said he was having psychiatric treatment in the United States.

The first of the three ministers, Public Works Minister Gabriel Tucker, was dismissed Wednesday and replaced by Thomas Boker. Mr. Tucker has been in the United States since last May. The only Tolbert minister now left is Health Minister Kate Bryant.

JUSTICE MINISTER PLANS MAJOR RESHUFFLE OF POLICE

AB082047 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo, who is chief of the joint security forces of Liberia, has disclosed that the national police force is to undergo a major reshuffle shortly to reflect new awareness in revolutionary Liberia. Although Minister Cheapoo did not say when the reshuffle will take place, a spokesman for the national police force says it is expected soon. Minister Cheapoo made the disclosure today when he summoned the top brass of the police for a brief conference in his office.

He said the police of today should be in a position to approach issues objectively and protect the lives and property of both the majority and the minority. Minister Cheapoo said as a result of the pending reshuffle many senior officers of the national police force will be affected. He did not name anyone.

Police Director Joe Meyers, who also attended the meeting, said whatever change the minister thought fit to carry out will be welcomed as long as it is in the interest of the state.

WEH SYEN FREEZES PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

AB032139 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The vice head of state, Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, has ruled that the prices of all essential commodities remain unchanged until a proposed technical committee can justify price increases. Speaking in an interview with the Liberian Broadcasting Corporation on Capitol Hill today, the vice head of state said [word indistinct] will still sell for (?35) cents, and a loaf of brown bread at 10 cents.

General Weh Syen did not say when the technical committee will be formed. This announcement comes in the wake of the introduction of higher prices for certain food items on the Liberian market.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BELGIUM, FRG

AB061645 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A four-man delegation from the Ministry of Defense left the country yesterday for a 1-week visit to Belgium and West Germany. The delegation, headed by the deputy minister of defense for operations, Lt Col Edward B. (Sakoe), includes the army chief of staff, Gen Henry S. Dubar; the [word indistinct] Col Mike (Sear); and the adjutant general, Col J. Algert (Tunney).

Details of the visit were not disclosed, but reliable information said the delegation was making the trip in the interest of government.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE WARNS AGAINST DISSIDENCE, TRIBALISM

AB061100 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Niamey, 6 Oct (AFP)--President Seyni Kountche of Niger, in a major speech, said yesterday that his 6-year-old military government would take stern action against any internal challenge. Lieutenant Colonel Kountche spoke of the clemency measures taken in April toward former President Hamadi Diori, overthrown in the Kountche coup in 1974, and Marxist leader Djibo Bakary. We then said: Whoever casts doubt on the determination of Niger's armed forces and my own...will have to pay. He will be treated as he merits. The Niger leader, speaking at Maradi, 550 kms (350 miles) east of here, also condemned certain defeatists and alarmists who try to maintain a sort of psychosis in the capital, Niamey. He said the goal of these people, whom he did not identify, was to arouse in the youth an attitude of wait-and-see in their commitment to the Niger nation.

He asserted that such people wanted to see the restoration of political parties, which the military banned after the coup, parties in which, they hope, they may, as in the past, satisfy their most sordid interests.

Lt. Col. Kountche also denounced partisans of tribalism. Any Niger citizen, whatever place he occupies, who stresses the ethnic theme for hidden reasons will expose himself to the full rigor of the law, the president said.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR MAY CALL FOR CONFERENCE ON IRAQ-IRAN ISSUE

JN081550 Baghdad INA in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Oct (INA)--Senegal's President Leopold Sedar Senghor will call for the convention of an international conference under United Nations auspices to deter Iran if it continued unaccepting the ceasefire. In a statement to be published in its next edition, tomorrow, the Arabic language Paris-based weekly magazine "AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI", President Senghor welcomed Iraq's measures to correct the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian borders, Shatt al-'Arab and the three Arab islands occupied by Iran. President Senghor called upon Iranian rulers to rectify their internal and external policies and accept the ceasefire.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS CALLS ON BOTHA TO INCLUDE BLACKS IN COUNCIL

AB072229 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] President Siaka Stevens, as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, has appealed to Prime Minister Botha of South Africa to rescind the exclusion of his black African majority from the Presidential Council which he has set up. The message reads: In the name of the Organization of African Unity, I appeal to you and your government to think again about your exclusion of the black African majority from the Presidential Council which you have set up, as it is not in the country's interest and could only add fears to the existing tension which has been built up on many fronts, not excluding the highly vulnerable industrial front. You could not have chosen a worse time for the display of this piece of political effrontery to the blacks.

UPPER VOLTA

TEACHERS UNION PRESSES DEMANDS, STRIKE CONTINUES

AB081612 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Ouagadougou, 8 Oct (AFP)--The leader of a teachers strike in Upper Volta, now in its eighth day, has declared that the trade union is determined to fight on until its demands are met. The striking primary school teachers' main grievance is the transfer of two colleagues. The two had been involved in an earlier strike, and the union wants them returned and reinstated.

Secretary-general of the National Union of African teachers in Upper Volta (SNEAHV), Baba Hamidou Ouedraogo, was speaking at the headquarters here of the most powerful of the country's trade union groupings, the Voltan Union Confederation (CSV), to which the union is affiliated. He said: This is a privileged occasion for us to say to the government: We militants of the SNEAHV will not reopen classes until our comrades... return, until everyone is back in his previous post, and while the administrative situation of our teacher comrades has not been effectively revised.

Meanwhile, the CSV, which was due to meet head of state Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, has called for a round-the-clock mobilisation of its members in readiness for further orders.